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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIAL

### 'Large-scale killing'

## Kabul street fights lull

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 24 (Agencies) — Streets and pavements in the Afghan capital are stained with blood after fighting in which hundreds of people may have been killed and thousands wounded, informed sources said here Sunday.

The sources, who have access to reliable information in Kabul, said hospitals were strained to the limit. Some had run short of beds and medicine.

"Evidence of large-scale killing is everywhere, particularly in the old city," one source said. "It is believed there are several hundred dead and the number of wounded could be in the thousands."

Soviet troops have sealed off half of Kabul in an apparent move to protect the Soviet embassy and a Russian housing area following three days of street violence, reports from the Afghan capital said.

Meanwhile, West European diplomatic sources said a Feb. 7 shooting incident at the People's House, the seat of government was believed to have left Vice President Sultan Kishmard seriously wounded. An official report later said he had been sent to Moscow for medical treatment.

A tense calm prevailed in the mile-high city after sporadic firing ceased about noon local time Saturday, according to reliable sources who declined to be identified by name or nationality.

By blocking access to bridges across the Kabul River, which runs through the capital, Soviet soldiers split the city into two parts, foreign reports said. The apparent aim was to increase security, they said around the Soviet embassy, the modern microrayon housing complex where many Russians live, the strategic Bala Hissar fortress and the old bazaar.

One Kabul report received in New Delhi said that President Babrak Karmal's regime declared Saturday a special holiday. This was interpreted as a move to cover official embarrassment over the non-appearance of many government workers during the third day of the general strike.

A rebel group in Pakistan said Sunday its guerrillas killed 150 Afghan troops and damaged five tanks in recent clashes in the eastern province of Nangahar. Insurgents lost 12 men, it said.

Hezb-I-Islami, a rightwing fundamentalist Muslim party, also claimed to have wiped out three Afghan tanks in neighboring Paktia provinces.

No independent confirmation for these claims was available.

A Pakistani official in Waziristan near the Afghan border reported the defection of 24 Afghan militia officers and two former members of Parliament.

Akbar Ahmadwn, the official, said the Afghan militia officers were led by Maj. Gen. Ahmad Jan Masood. He quoted Masood as saying, "the Afghans have risen against the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan as they are

## Reagan makes blunder on Saudi oil reserves

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan this week declared that the state of Alaska — greater oil reserves than Saudi Arabia — despite warnings from his own staff that the statement was patently untrue.

Reagan's claim reportedly baffled the Energy Department which afterward said Saudi Arabia has about 18 times as much oil as Alaska.

The former California governor made his statement during a campaign speech in southeastern Massachusetts.

Reagan told an audience: "This is an energy-rich nation. Alaska alone has a greater oil reserve than Saudi Arabia."

Reagan was warned by key staffers not to make the statement, political sources told Arab News.

But the candidate had been told by certain West Coast advisers that the statement was accurate, so he ignored the advice of his East Coast staffers and included the remark in his speech, the sources said.

true Muslims and cannot tolerate foreign intervention."

After the Feb. 7 incident involving Kishmard, who was considered extremely close to Karmal, rumors circulated through the Afghan capital that the economist-turned-Marxist politician had been killed.

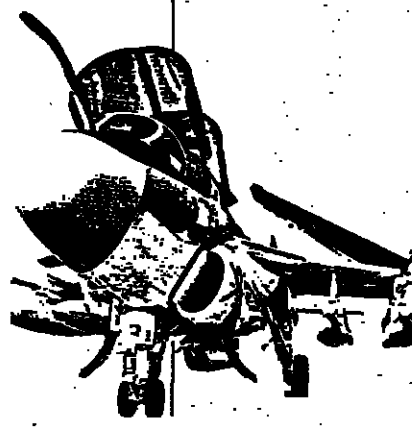
Unconfirmed reports said he was wounded in the eye and flown to Moscow for emergency treatment.

Credence was given to the reports when the government-run Kabul *New Times* newspaper said he went to the Soviet Union for an undisclosed medical problem.

Details of the firing incident were still not clear. But a version repeated in Kabul by reliable sources said Kishmard, was shot during an argument over changing Afghanistan's red national flag which has antagonized the Muslim majority.

Karmal and his faction were known to have opposed the red flag when it was introduced shortly after the April 1978 coup which brought the first of three pro-Soviet regimes to power.

An insurgent spokesman in Islamabad said that civil servants were now on strike in protest against the Soviet presence. He said the strike would continue indefinitely.



## Kitty Hawk loses 2 jets, 6 fliers

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — The *Kitty Hawk*, one of the American aircraft carriers now patrolling in the Arabian Sea region, has lost two of its planes and six Navy fliers over the past three months, it was reported here this week.

The two aircraft — different varieties of the same basic plane — crashed into the sea upon takeoff from the carrier, according to the reports.

The first plane, a Grumman EA6B radar-jamming aircraft, plunged into the sea Nov. 28, killing four crewmen.

The second plane, a Grumman KA6D tanker aircraft, went down Dec. 29, killing two fliers.

U.S. aircraft carriers normally carry four EA6B "Prowlers", highly sophisticated electronic countermeasures airplanes based on the design of the A6 "Intruder", the backbone of the navy's carrier-based bomber force.

The KA6D is a fuel-tanker version of the A6, capable of delivering as much as 21,000 lbs. of fuel.

The two *Kitty Hawk* crashes have come amid a spate of accidents involving A6's or their variants, all within the past three months.

On Dec. 12, an aircraft based on the carrier *Constellation* crashed into the sea off the California coast, killing two crewmen.

On Dec. 16, another EA6B "Prowler" went down, this time over Italy. Three crewmen parachuted to safety, but one perished.

In another recent accident, an A6 "Intruder" crashed on takeoff from the carrier *Coral Sea* in the Philippines. The two crewmen survived.

The causes of the crashes are now being investigated by the Navy.



**WELL WISHERS:** King Khaled received members of the Royal family, ministers and a throng of his subjects at King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh Sunday. Doctors attending on King Khaled have described the monarch's health "good" and his medical tests as "satisfactory."

## Yamani attacks Lebanese press

RIYADH, Feb. 24 (SPA) — Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani Sunday attacked what he called "cheap machinations and fabrications" against Saudi Arabia in the Arab press.

The minister, commenting on Lebanese papers' remarks on the Kingdom's policy toward Arab and Islamic issues, said: "I believe it is an obligation of Arab newspapers, and especially the Lebanese press which knows the kingdom's frank, firm and old stances, to abstain from publishing baseless news."

"It would have been better to adhere to the reports of the official dories in the Kingdom, as it is well known that we have one declared policy, not two. We don't keep one open and the other in hiding."

He called on the media to report the facts honestly and serve the public interest.



**OLYMPICS PROTEST:** Demonstrators pass out petitions and carry signs calling for the Summer Olympics being moved out of Moscow. Demonstration took place in Lake Placid, site of the Winter Olympics, Wednesday. Demonstrators are members of a Ukrainian group called "SMOLOSKYP," that seeks the defense of human rights in the Ukraine.

## Mrs. Lawzi released

## Beirut publisher kidnapped

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (R) — Lebanese publisher Selim Al-Lawzi and his wife were kidnapped Sunday in the predominantly Muslim western sector of Beirut, official sources said. Mrs. Lawzi was later released, but her husband's whereabouts were still unknown, the sources said.

Lawzi, publisher of the Lebanese London-based weekly magazine *Al-Hawadess*, had arrived in Beirut recently to attend a service commemorating his late mother.

He was on his way to the airport Sunday when the kidnapping occurred, the sources said.

President Elias Sarkis was informed of the incident and asked security men and Syrian peacekeeping troops to search for the missing couple.

There was no indication of who carried out the kidnapping.

Meanwhile, Lebanon's right-wing Falangists Sunday mourned the victims of an abortive attempt to assassinate party leader Bashir Gemayel with a remote controlled bomb which killed eight people, including his baby daughter.

They died when an estimated 75 kilos (165 pounds) of high explosive packed into a

parked vehicle were detonated as Gemayel's car passed on a busy thoroughfare in the predominantly Christian eastern part of battle-scarred Beirut Saturday.

Gemayel was not in the car. But his only child, Maya, aged 2 months, her babysitter, a bodyguard and the driver were killed instantly. Two people in a car travelling behind also died in the blazing inferno set off by the bomb and two of about 20 people wounded died later in hospital.

The blast was the third attempt in eight months on the life of a member of the Gemayel family, one of Lebanon's most powerful. It once again dashed hopes for reconciliation in Lebanon, which has been torn by civil strife since 1975.

"It has unfortunately succeeded in putting the clock back at a time when we were all hoping to drop our guns and live peacefully with one another as we did in what now seems like the distant past, a gloomy editorial in the English language newspaper *the Economist* commented.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department has expressed hope that Friday's killings in Lebanon would not lead to further violence.

"It is another tragedy in an all too long line of inhuman acts in Lebanon," spokesman George Sherman said Saturday.



Giscard d'Estaing



Yasser Arafat

## In Amman

## Giscard, Arafat expected to meet

KUWAIT, Feb. 24 (Agencies) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France is expected to meet with Palestinian resistance leader Yasser Arafat in Jordan next month, the independent newspaper *Al-Rai Al-Am* said Sunday.

Quoting unnamed Arab diplomatic sources in Paris, the paper said that contacts were underway to arrange the meeting, which is likely to take place during Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Jordanian Red Sea resort of Aqaba.

The French leader is to visit Jordan next month for talks with King Hussein on bilateral ties, the Arab-Israeli conflict and ways of strengthening France's relations with the rest of the Arab world.

No confirmation was immediately available in Amman, capital of Jordan, about the purported plans for a meeting between the French leader and Arafat.

Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) maintains a liaison and information office in Paris, but enjoys no recognition by the French government.

In another development the leaders of four hard-line Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) plan a summit meeting soon to discuss Middle East developments, Syrian government sources said Sunday.

They gave no details of the agenda, venue or date of the meeting which would bring together Syria, Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, South Yemen, and the PLO.

They form the "Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation," a loose alliance established in December, 1977, to counter Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The sources said the proposed summit was discussed Saturday night in telephone conversations between Syrian President Hafiz Assad, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

The Front has so far failed to fulfill its public pledge of wrecking the American-engineered Camp David Middle East agreements which led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace pact.

## Israeli, Egyptian ambassadors to present credentials

TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (AP) — Israel and Egypt began the process of opening full diplomatic relations Sunday as their ambassadors travelled to Tel Aviv and Cairo to present their credentials on Tuesday.

Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Saad Mur-tada, and Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Eliahu Ben Elissar, met for a few moments on the tarmac at Ben-Gurion airport Sunday afternoon and wished each other success in the opening of diplomatic ties between Egypt and the Zionist state.

Ben Elissar then flew to Cairo, where he will present his credentials to President Anwar Sadat in two days.

"It is a day of joy for both nations," Ben Elissar told a news conference before his departure. He said he hoped that other Arab countries would follow Egypt's lead in making peace with Israel.

Asked if he considered it a snub to be received by Sadat on Tuesday with other new ambassadors to Egypt, Ben Elissar said his reception would be according to Egyptian protocol.

"I have been assured that I will be very well received and I am sure that I will receive

the hospitality of the people of Egypt."

In separate news conferences, Ben Elissar and Mur-tada differed over the impact of Israel's settlement policies on peace. Mur-tada said he saw the settlements as an obstacle, adding, "I don't think this idea of settlements helps to establish peace."

Ben Elissar said the settlements were "most important for Israel's security and future." While the two countries disagree on this subject, Ben Elissar said, "Today we don't hear the noise of guns, but instead diplomats are starting to act."

Mur-tada stressed the importance of the Palestinian problem, and said in a prepared statement that he looked forward to continued interaction so that "this produces peace and security."

Mur-tada said he would not initiate contacts with Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories to try to persuade them to join negotiations for Palestinian self-rule. But he said he was "ready to talk and to listen to anyone who wants to contact me."

His assignment in Israel meant the turning of "a page of animosity and suffering to begin a new era of peace," Mur-tada said.

The ambassador will present his credentials Tuesday to President Yitzhak Navon in Jerusalem, even though Egypt does not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Israel opened its embassy in a rented Cairo villa last week but still is looking for a permanent location. The Egyptians will be housed in the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel until they find suitable premises.

Ben Elissar was accompanied by his wife and embassy staffers, including his long-time personal secretary, Fanny Ashkenazi, whose assignment to Cairo was disputed by the foreign ministry's unionized staff. The union complained that Ben Elissar was taking a job from foreign ministry personnel by giving his previous secretary the post in Cairo.

Ben Elissar was the director-general of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office before he was designated ambassador to Cairo.

The supply of American arms to Egypt was discussed at the weekly meeting of Begin's cabinet, Israel radio reported.

"One shouldn't forget the fact that Egypt is a new member of the so-called Western bloc of nations," justice minister Shmuel Tamir told the radio.



**ISRAELI ENVOY:** Yusef Haddass, Charge d'Affaires at the Israeli embassy in Cairo, makes a short statement to reporters in Arabic, Hebrew and English, after officially opening the first Israeli embassy in Egypt

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## Muslim League hits Zionist mosque assault

MECCA, Feb. 24 (SPA) — The Muslim World League condemned the Zionist assault on the Mosque of the Prophet Abraham in occupied Hebron where Muslims were stopped from praying last Friday.

A League-issued statement said the act would not be the last of the Zionist plots to Judaize the holy shrines of Islam. The statement said the first stages of this plot began with the occupation of Jerusalem and excavations around the Dome of the Rock in preparation for building the Solomon Temple in its place.

The statement also said the Israeli assault confirms the League's warnings to international organizations and Islamic governments that these activities are carried out in the wake of the Camp David accords and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

The statement urged international bodies and human rights committees to intervene and to exercise their responsibilities in the face of this challenge to human rights principles.

**By Western Province committee**

## Donation system examined

MECCA, Feb. 24 — Acting Governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen met with members of the Western Province's committee for collecting donations for Afghan freedom fighters.

The committee discussed a system for collecting donations, according to *Al-Medina*. The Ministry of Information was urged to release publicity asking for donations.

Receipts will be issued for donations of SR 5, SR 100 and SR 500. Circulars are to be distributed to government departments, educational establishments, business firms and

## Islamic affairs

### March meeting set in Mecca

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 — The second conference of Ministers of Endowments and Islamic Affairs of Arab and Islamic countries takes place in Mecca March 3.

The conference will last four days and will discuss the issue of Jerusalem and Islamic holy places, application of Sharia and measures for countering anti-Islamic ideologies.

The ministers will discuss recommendations and decisions of the first conference held in 1979. They also will review a committee's achievement of that conference's decisions. Participants of this year's conference will visit historic sites and hold various ceremonies.

The Saudi Arabian delegation is to be led by the Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie. The delegation is comprised of Amin Ajel Atlas, deputy minister for endowments; Hisan Hussain Khushaji, general director of the minister's office; Oman Hussain Jifri, director general of the general directorate of inspection; Hussain Hamza Marzouki, director general of endowments in Mecca and Ahmad Al-Azoudi, director general of the documents department of the ministry.

## Saudi Telephone operates directory

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 — Saudi Telephone is introducing a new directory inquiry service on Feb. 28. Customers who use the service will be able to obtain numbers free of charge from directory inquiry operators in Riyadh, Jeddah, Taif and Dammam. Directory inquiry operators will be able to assist the caller in securing the required number for the areas they serve.

Here's how it is done. The caller first dials the zone code of the location for which a number is needed. He then dials 905 which contacts him to directory inquiry. For areas with three-digit zone codes, the caller must dial only the first two digits of the zone code, followed by 905.

For example, a person would call the Taif Directory inquiry office by first dialing the first two digits of the Taif zone code—02—plus 905. The operator will assist in finding the number if it is in the Taif area.

Any subscriber is thus able to obtain a telephone number four areas across the Kingdom. The zone codes to use are as follows: Riyadh — 01, Jeddah — 02, Mecca — 02, Taif — 02, Medina-North — 04 Abha-South — 07, Qassim-Hail — 06, Riyadh Central — 05, and Hofuf — 03. Later this year, all zone codes will be converted to two digits.

Employees should relate this information to their families and friends, so as to help make people aware of the service.

## Toyota agent marks 25-year anniversary

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 — Sheikh Abdul Latif Jamil, celebrated 25 years as the agent of Toyota in Saudi Arabia Saturday.

At a dinner for the occasion, he briefed a number of personalities and businessmen on the progress of his establishment and the services it rendered to the national economy. The guest of honor was Toyota's vice chairman who came to the Kingdom especially to congratulate Sheikh Abdul Latif.

ples.

Earlier, the Supreme Islamic Council and the Board of Endowments and Islamic Affairs of occupied Jerusalem had sent a note of protest to the Military Governor of the West Bank on stopping Muslims from praying in the Mosque of the Prophet Abraham in Hebron last Friday.

The note drew the governor's attention to the suspension of Friday prayer on two consecutive weeks, Feb. 1 and 8, and said the measure was a unique precedent and was taken at a time when the Jewish settlers were allowed to enter the Holy Haram to commit sacrilege. The measure cannot be approved by the divine laws and international norms, it added.

The note denounced the Zionist measure and demanded that curfew be lifted from Hebron and steps taken to put an end to the atrocities of the Jewish settlers of Kiyat Arva against the Arab residents of Hebron and their holy shrines.

## Indonesia signs Islamic trade accords

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the OIC received Sunday Hadi Thayeb the ambassador of Indonesia to the Kingdom.

He delivered Indonesia's ratification of the general agreement on the economic, technical and commercial cooperation between member states of the OIC. At a formal ceremony attended by officials of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and members of the Indonesian embassy in Jeddah, the Indonesian ambassador stated that his country has again demonstrated its commitment to Islamic solidarity and support for the OIC.

Indonesia became the 12th country to ratify the agreement after Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, and the United Arab Emirates.

The general agreement on economic cooperation was concluded at the Eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Tripoli in 1977. So far 32 members have signed the agreement.

Ten countries have not yet signed the agreement: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Iran, Lebanon, Oman, Upper Volta and South Yemen.

Habib Chatti expressed pleasure that Indonesia had ratified the agreement and spoke of the historical role which Indonesia has played in the Islamic world.

Chatti also revealed that there were plans to establish an Islamic trade center within the framework of the structure of OIC to further economic and commercial cooperation.

## BRIEFS

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 — Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Hameed D. Habib, arrived here Sunday on a five-day visit to the Kingdom. He will hold discussions with officials of the Islamic Development Bank and King Abdul Aziz University. The minister, who heads Pakistan's state-controlled Export Promotion Bureau, will also meet members of the business community to discuss further promotion of trade between the two countries.

RIYADH, Feb. 24 (SPA) — A visit by Saudi Arabian youths to Nationalist China next summer was discussed in a meeting of Chinese and Saudi youth officials. Osman Al-Saad, deputy chairman of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare, met with the Chinese delegation Saturday. The delegation is here by invitation of the Presidency. The delegation visited the Riyadh Model Institute, the city of games at Riyadh University, the Riyadh stables and the Ministry of Education earlier in the day.

MEDINA, Feb. 24 (SPA) — The number of schools in and around Medina has reached 276 with 46,788 students attending classes this academic year, the director of education announced Sunday. Of these, 35,564 students are in primary schools, 7,962 in secondary schools, said Abdul Aziz Al-Rabi. Rabi said 18 schools with 126 classrooms are being built in the area. Under construction are 15 intermediate schools and four combined primary and intermediate structures, he said. The combined schools will add 60 classrooms to the Medina school system, he said.

RIYADH, Feb. 24 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Standards Commission has circulated proposed specifications for low heat Portland cement, pasteurized dairy products, food starch and drinking water. Dealers in these products have been asked to submit their opinions of the proposed standards to the technical office of the commission which will then prepare the final text of the specifications.

RIYADH, Feb. 24 (SPA) — The Ferrous Club holds its 13th Arabian thoroughbred race at Malaz. The event consists of four rounds. The first round for the Yanbu prize of SR 9,000 is for beginner horses on a 1,200 meter track. Beginner horses will also run 1,200 meters for the Wajh prize of SR 9,000. Third-class horses will race 1,600 meters for the Afif prize of SR 9,000. The Dammam prize of SR 13,000 goes to the second-class horse winning a 2,000 meter race.

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 — The Western region's Civil Service Bureau will begin selecting this semester's university graduates for government jobs, Director General Sheikh Abdul Hamid Hariri said. These selections will be conducted in accordance with the instructions of the bureau's president, Okaz reported Sunday. Hariri said that during the past six months, the bureau has selected 4,400 graduates from universities, institutes, and intermediate colleges in the western province. Over 2,700 government employees have contested for the improvement of their positions. This semester's 128 graduates will be hired by government departments here, he added.

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## WEATHER

Temperatures will drop gradually over the Kingdom.

Most areas will fall under low air pressure, and skies will be cloudy to partly cloudy, bringing scattered thunderstorms. There is concern over floods that may occur in the central, northern and western regions.

Winds will be active and north-westerly, raising sand and limiting horizontal vision. Conditions in the Red Sea will be medium to choppy, and moderate in the Gulf. Sunday's temperatures (maximum,

minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	29	19
Jeddah	29	24
Riyadh	30	15
Dhahran	27	17
Medina	26	20
Taif	23	14
Jizan	30	25
Hail	19	07
Turair	12	04
Arar	12	07
Jouf	11	07
Abha	19	12

هكذا من الاصل



## Move to boost his position

## Bani-Sadr takes over army

TEHRAN, Feb. 24 (OFNS) — Iran's President Bani-Sadr, whose verdict on the United Nations commission of inquiry to investigate charges against the deposed Shah is still awaited, has received the rank of commander-in-chief of the armed forces from Ayatollah Khomeini in a move that further strengthens his position.

Under the Iranian constitution the rank belongs to Khomeini, who assumed it last August during campaigning against Kurdish insurgents. In the Ayatollah's words, he has bequeathed it to Bani-Sadr "at this critical stage, when there is more need than at any other time for a concentration of authority."

The boost to Bani-Sadr lies not so much in having military command as in having confidence of Khomeini.

Since the revolution, the concentration of authority in the hands of any one politician has been avoided by Khomeini. During the

10-month premiership of Mehdi Bazargan, this dispersal of authority among what he termed different power centers prompted Bazargan to submit his resignation on numerous occasions.

Feb. 19's statement by Khomeini is the clearest sign yet that he now intends to back the emergence of firm government.

The timing of the appointment reinforces this impression, coming a day after the end of a sit-in by army and air force personnel at Tehran University over their demands for a purge of the armed forces.

The action had been firmly condemned by Bani-Sadr and had prompted the revolutionary courts to issue a warning that the participants would face dismissal and prosecution if they did not end the strike within 24 hours. The end of the sit-in came within the deadline.



Ali Akbar Moinefar

## Iran wants OPEC to cut production

DAMASCUS, Feb. 24 (AP) — Iran will keep its average daily crude oil production level at three million barrels to avert early depletion of its resources, the Iranian oil minister was quoted as saying Sunday.

In an interview with the Syrian newspaper *Tishrin*, Ali Akbar Moinefar said Iran also will try to talk other members of the 13-nation organization of oil producing countries into hiking prices and cutting production.

"No one will be able to influence our oil price system, and OPEC will continue to be a strong body and develop alternative sources of energy," he told *Tishrin*.

Moinefar also said that Iran hoped to cease exporting crude oil someday and instead refine its own petroleum and export refined products. He said Iran has one huge refinery and will build many more in the future.

Petrochemical and gas gathering projects also were being contemplated in Iran, he said, and the government of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was to build "nationwide gas pipe network." He did not disclose costs and potential contractors.

He contended that Iran's conflict with the United States "did not adversely affect our economy."

"On the contrary, measures taken by Carter, who froze bank deposits totaling \$5.5 billion belonging to us, have adversely affected the American banking system and reputation," he said.

Iran's reserves of foreign exchange have increased from \$10 billion to 13 billion after the U.S. freeze decision, Moinefar said.

He said Iran was trying to talk OPEC members into avoiding U.S. banks, threatening that the Tehran government will never again accept dollars in payment for oil sales.

Thrust into limelight by Afghan invasion  
U.S. aid to Pakistan leaves Baluchistan war

By William Branigan

QUETTA, Pakistan, Feb. 24 (WP) — U.S. proposals for economic and military aid to Pakistan are being greeted with deep distrust by leaders in Pakistan's troublesome province of Baluchistan, amid signs of opposition to the central government and sympathy for the Soviet Union.

Thrust into the geopolitical limelight by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Baluchistan is on a frontline position in U.S. and Pakistani efforts to contain feared Soviet expansion southward.

But dissident tribal and political leaders in this Baluchi provincial capital make it clear that they are determined to extract a political and economic price for Baluchistan's acquiescence in its new strategic role. If the price is not met, they indicate, this province's predominantly anti-government Baluchi tribes may be prepared to seek Soviet help in furthering long-suppressed goals of regional autonomy or independence.

In that event, it is feared that the arms the Carter administration is trying to rush to Pakistan may be used against the Baluchis.

Furthermore, a concerted effort to arm Afghan Muslim rebels in response to Moscow's intervention would probably entail a retaliatory Soviet subversion campaign in Baluchistan, possibly leading to the disintegration that U.S. economic and military aid is designed to prevent.

Talks with opposition figures here and elsewhere in Pakistan indicate that, unless the U.S. military aid is coupled with pressure on President Zia-ul-Haq to hold long-promised elections, it will be seen as confirmation of U.S. support for the military regime and will further alienate the population.

That view is held especially strongly here in Baluchistan, where opposition figures fear that new U.S. arms will be used to tame permanently independent-minded and often rebellious Baluchi tribesmen. As a precedent, dissidents cite the use by Iran of U.S.-supplied helicopter gunships in helping Pakistani forces combat Baluchi guerrillas during a 1973-77 war in this vast, arid territory bordering the Arabian Sea.

"If the U.S. gives aid to Pakistan, it will not be for the people, but to strengthen the army junta," said a leading Baluchi "sadar" or tribal chieftain.

The little-reported but bloody four-year war left bitter memories on both sides. More than 3,000 Pakistani troops and at least 5,000 Baluchi guerrillas are estimated to have died in the fighting, which involved as many as 55,000 Baluchi tribesmen and 70,000 Pakistani troops at its peak.

The war ended in November 1977, when Gen. Zia overthrew the former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was later hanged. Zia then reached a truce

## PAKISTAN: Provinces



agreement with Baluchi leaders.

The insurgency raised fears in Islamabad and Tehran that the more than 2 million Baluchi tribesmen living in a 207,000-square-mile region that straddles southwestern Pakistan, southeastern Iran and southern Afghanistan could unite and try to establish an independent state with help from the Soviet Union. However, there was no sign of any serious Soviet commitment to the rebellion at the time.

Lately, Iranian Baluchistan has been considerably more restive than Pakistani Baluchistan, although the latter has traditionally had more militant and better organized leadership. Pakistani Baluchistan is also the biggest of the three Baluchi areas: the Baluchi tribal region covers 134,000 square miles and comprises 40 per cent of Pakistan's land mass.

Baluchi leaders have complained bitterly that since the rebellion, the central government has neglected Baluchistan economically, and effectively imposed a military occupation by ethnic Punjabis from the eastern part of the country. Punjabis represent a majority of Pakistan's population of 75 million, and dominate the country's armed forces and political leadership. The most prominent Punjabi is Zia himself.

Suppose the Russians come in and drive to the coast, the leading sadar here said.

"What do we have to lose? We have never been given anything except hefty chains. At worst, we would exchange one set of chains for another."

A political opposition figure who is also active in Quetta said, "Some people might view the arrival of the Russians as a ray of hope. They want to be liberated from this martial law."

Because of martial law restrictions on their public statements, neither man wanted to be named.

The sadar, an imposing figure with a mane of white and gray hair expressed sympathy for the Soviet Union, but insisted he was not a Marxist — merely a Baluchi nationalist. By his own and other accounts, he is not the most radical of the major Baluchi tribal leaders.

The views of four Baluchi tribal leaders are considered important in assessing the mood of Baluchistan, since they collectively command the loyalties of 300,000 to 400,000 of the province's estimated 1.6 million Baluchis.

The most prominent of the sadars is Akbar Bakhsh Marri, the leader of the Marri tribe whose 115,000 members make it the biggest single Baluchi grouping in the province. Marri is also widely considered the most radical leftist of the major sadars, although there is some debate about whether he is actually a Communist.



(AP photo)

ARMY COMMANDER: Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr gestures during a recent appearance in Tehran. Ayatollah Khomeini has transferred his post as commander-in-chief of the armed forces to Bani-Sadr.

## Shekel replaces pound

## Israel introduces new currency

TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (AP) — Israel introduced a new currency Sunday, replacing the devalued pound with the shekel, named for the Biblical money.

The Bank of Israel began distributing the shekels, each worth 10 pounds, for 26 U.S. cents, to commercial banks early Sunday morning. The shekel is to completely replace the pound in about three months.

The government decided on the move Friday as part of a series of measures to restore confidence in Israel's currency, which has been devalued by nearly 400 per cent in the last two years — dropping from 10 pounds to a dollar in 1978 to 39 pounds — and to fight inflation and tax evasion.

But critics of the government charged that the currency switch would have no effect on rampant Israeli inflation, which reached 111 per cent in 1979.

"This is purely a monetary and symbolic gesture, and nothing more," said Yehoram Meshel, head of the Histadrut National Labor Federation. "It is not an answer to the pressing problem of the economy."

## Libya asks League to postpone meeting

TRIPOLI, Feb. 24 (R) — Libya has asked the Arab League to postpone its emergency council meeting planned for Feb. 26 to discuss a bitter dispute between Libya and neighboring Tunisia, the official JANA news agency said Saturday.

Both Tunisia and Libya called for the conference after 41 persons were killed in a guerrilla attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa on Jan. 27.

Tunisia has accused Libya of planning the raid.

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## For disturbing peace

## Morocco convicts ten students

RABAT, Feb. 24 (R) — Ten Moroccan students were convicted Saturday for disturbing the peace and forming an illegal political organization.

Two were sentenced to six months in prison, one four months and seven were given three-month terms. They also were ordered to pay fines ranging from 150 to 300 dirhams (\$40 to \$80).

The students were accused of forming the "Ilal Aman" (forward) organization, described by the prosecution as an extremist Marxist-Leninist group.

Other "Ilal Aman" militants are serving long prison terms after being convicted in 1977 of plotting to overthrow the government.

## Iraqi group arrives in Amman for talks

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (R) — An Iraqi delegation led by Vice President Izzat Ibrahim arrived here Sunday on a visit to Jordan expected to last two days, Jordanian officials said.

The delegation, which includes Deputy Prime Minister Naim Haddad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamed Alwan and Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Abdul-Hussein Al-Jamali, is expected to see King Hussein and other top officials.

According to the officials their talks would cover the Middle East situation, bilateral relations and other international issues of common interest.

King Hussein, who visited both Damascus and Baghdad in October, cabled President Saddam Hussein two weeks ago expressing support for the national charter which the Iraqis had drawn up and declared on their national day.

## Sonoda, Iraqi leaders review mutual links

BAGHDAD, Feb. 24, (R) — Former Japanese Prime Minister Sunao Sonoda had talks with Iraqi leaders Saturday on closer cooperation in the economic, cultural and technical fields, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

Sonoda conferred with Faha Yassin Ramadan, member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) and first deputy premier.

Sonoda arrived on Thursday for a few days' visit in the course of a regional tour.

He said he would deliver a message from Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on strengthening relations and on current international developments.

Visit Postponed  
In a separate development, Iraq Saturday postponed a visit to Baghdad by Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klauuw which was due to start Saturday. The Dutch Foreign Ministry said Iraq first wanted clarification of the Netherlands' stand on Palestinian autonomy.

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## U.S. State Department says

## Coups forecast for San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 24 (AP) — Gunmen interrupted a private party, made each guest identify himself, then singled out the government's director of services for the poor and killed him, authorities said.

Mario Zamora Rivas, host of the party, was slain in his bathroom Saturday, officials said. Besides his government post, the 35-year-old Zamora Rivas was a leader of the Christian Democratic Party, which has two of three members on the five-man civilian-military junta.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the killing.

Friday night, a group of unidentified gunmen stormed the armed forces general staff building but were repelled by government forces, a military spokesman said.

As a result of the escalating violence, the U.S. State Department says a coup seems imminent in El Salvador in a political upheaval that would threaten the neighboring Central American countries of Guatemala and Honduras.

State Department officials said Saturday that intelligence sources had indicated a "substantial possibility" of an overthrow of the ruling civilian-military junta in El Salvador within the next few days. It would eventually be replaced by Marxist forces. The forces, emerging from chaos following such a coup, could bring instability to neighboring countries, the officials said.

The State Department had told opponents of the five-member junta that a coup would jeopardize U.S. plans to provide the country with up to \$60 million in aid, the officials added.

The junta, which came to power last October when it overthrew the military government of Carlos Humberto Romero, has been faced by a wave of politically-motivated violence in the past few months. The Panamanian and Spanish embassies have been occupied and scores of people killed in clashes between left and right-wing forces.

The junta plans to carry out land reform and nationalization of private banks and

trade, but these moves were opposed by Leftists and by a small group of wealthy families that control foreign trade, finance and agriculture.

The State Department officials said the United States had been supporting the current government because of its commitment to these reforms and to the recognition of human rights.

They added that U.S. opposition to a coup would not involve military intervention, but might involve urging other nations not to aid a new Salvadoran government.

An official of President Jimmy Carter's administration said the United States will cut off military and economic aid to El Salvador if a coup overthrows the government. The administration official said the U.S. embassy in San Salvador, had been in touch with officers who might lead a coup and big landholders who could be expected to support it.

"Any government without civilians, not committed to reforms, and which violated human rights, we would not only refuse to support — we would oppose," he said.

## Development to begin soon

## China plans nuclear energy independence

PEKING, Feb. 24 (AP) — China can build its own nuclear power plants without foreign help, and should start developing nuclear energy soon, a Chinese nuclear expert says.

"If nuclear power is to attain a certain proportion of our electric power production, obviously we cannot rely on buying from abroad," Jiang Shengjie, newly listed as vice minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building, told a nuclear energy conference.

"We should rely mainly on our own efforts

while seeking foreign assistance as a supplement," Jiang told Saturday's session of the six-day conference, which began Friday.

In his address, reported Sunday in the *Guangming Daily*, Jiang said, "Electric power plants pose no technical problems that we cannot solve at home. If foreign countries do not give us technology, we can rely completely on our own strength to design and build them."

China has developed its own arsenal of nuclear weapons but so far has no nuclear

power plants.

Last year, China told France it had decided not to buy two multi-million-dollar nuclear reactors from them.

At that time, China cites its economic readjustment, in which a number of plants had to be scaled down to fit China's financial abilities, as well as fear following the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in the United States.

But Jiang, citing American research, said nuclear power plants were safer than coal, burning electric generators, and caused less pollution than coal or oil-burning plants.

Jiang said radioactivity released by nuclear plants, and added that the coal-fired plants also discharged cancer-causing chemicals.

The report of his speech did not take up the question of accidents at nuclear plants, but he called such plants reliable.

China, with one billion people, has a serious energy problem and demands will rise as its modernization program standards rise, Jiang said.

Jiang also is Deputy Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy, and his ministry administers military-related nuclear programs.

At Friday's opening session of the conference of 350 nuclear scientists, vice Premier Wang Zhen and Fang Yi said China had greatly developed its nuclear technology, but added that technological level is still insufficient to meet China's economic needs.

They urged greater attention to civilian uses of nuclear power.

## Giant tanker catches fire

ATHENS, Feb. 24 (AP) — Explosions touched off a fire aboard a giant Greek tanker laden with nearly 30 million gallons of crude oil. Officials said two of the 31 crewmen were missing and the rest had jumped to safety.

Firefighting boats were rushed to a spot about a mile off the southern port city of Pyllos, where flames reportedly were spreading from the bow of the 103,823-ton *Trenas Serenade* Saturday.

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APE ABSTRACTION: Two animal doctors perform dental work on "Trib" the gorilla at San Diego Zoo, California. The gorilla is one of the prize attractions at the zoo. The dental work was performed while the primate was under anesthetic.

## By unarmed women police

## Mexican peasants ousted from embassies

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP) — Unarmed women police officers entered the Belgian and Danish embassies here and ousted the peasant dissidents who had occupied the buildings for a week, a government spokesman said.

Alberto Peniche, spokesman for the Mexican Interior Ministry, said there was no violence and that the occupants were put on buses for their homes, mostly in Mexico's provinces.

He said the government acted at the

request of the Belgian and Danish governments. The peasants had occupied the buildings last Monday to press demands for better rural living conditions, freedom for alleged political prisoners and an end to what they say is police repression in the countryside.

After the government refused to negotiate with them, the militants dropped their demands and said they would consider any offer from the government to end the occupation.

During the occupations, Belgian embassy

staff left and entered freely, but Danish Ambassador Vagn Hoegaard ordered his staff to stay inside the embassy.

The invaders belonged to the National Democratic Popular Front, a tiny pro-Marxist group.

Initially, 19 occupied the Danish embassy and about 10 were in the Belgian embassy.

Two reportedly left each embassy earlier Saturday for undisclosed reasons.

## In address to Royal Institute

## Carrington lauds American Afghan policy

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP) — Calling America "the bedrock of Europe's security," Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington expressed firm support for the United States in countering the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

But Carrington said differences of opinion are inevitable in trying to coordinate the foreign policies of independent, democratic nations.

Carrington was addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew back

to Washington after failing to win unanimous European support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Vance visited Bonn, Rome, Paris and London. When he left here Friday morning, he could count only Britain as a firm public backer of President Carter's call for boycott of the summer games as a protest over the Soviet move into Afghanistan.

"There may well be times when the judgements, and even the policies of the nine will diverge somewhat from those of the United States," Carrington said of the

nine nations of the European Common Market.

"But there is no country in the community which does not know that the alliance with America is the bedrock of Europe's security. When the chips are down, we are firmly on the side of the only superpower we have."

France argues that an Olympic boycott will disrupt East-West détente and has staunchly opposed it. West Germany and Italy have yet to announce whether they will back a boycott.

## In prisoner-of-war camp

## Details released on death of Stalin's son

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP) — An eyewitness account of the death of Joseph Stalin's eldest son, Yakov, in a World War II German prison camp was reported by the *Sunday Times* in London.

The weekly said it interviewed former British Army staff Sgt. Thomas Cushing, a fellow prisoner, who said he saw the dictator's son die in the notorious Sachsenhausen camp near Berlin on April 14, 1943.

The newspaper said the interview filled out details of a "bald summary" that was

released in 1968, long after the dictator's own death in 1953. It gave this account:

Yakov, said to be Stalin's favorite child, was a Red Army lieutenant who surrendered at Smolensk in 1941, disobeying his father's order that soldiers must fight to the last man.

Of 200,000 Soviet prisoners who passed through Sachsenhausen, less than half survived, the report said. However, Yakov was in a special compound with other prisoners who the Germans believed might be useful for bargaining.

Jakov shared one bedroom in a hut with Wasili Kokorin, a nephew of the then-Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov. Cushing is the last survivor of four British prisoners who had the other room.

Cushing, interviewed at his home in the Republic of Ireland, recalled the British prisoners accused the Russians of trying to curry favor with the guards, while the Russians accused the British of cowardice.

On the fateful day in 1943, the British accused the Russians of fouling a latrine and a blow was struck at Kokorin.



INDIRA LISTENS: Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (left) listens to villagers in Narayanpur village, northern India, who claimed they were victims of a police attack. As a result of the complaints Gandhi suspended the opposition party rule in several districts and called for new elections.

## Gandhi faces united opposition

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (R) — Indian Premier Indira Gandhi's Congress Party fights five by-elections Sunday in its first test of strength since winning a landslide victory in last month's national elections. In the opposition Janata and Lok Dal parties, which were trounced fighting the general elections on their own, are putting as a unified front in the by-elections.

Although the outcome will make little difference in the Lok Sabha (lower house) of parliament, where Gandhi and her allies have a two-thirds majority, the elections will be regarded as a test for forth-

coming important assembly elections in nine states.

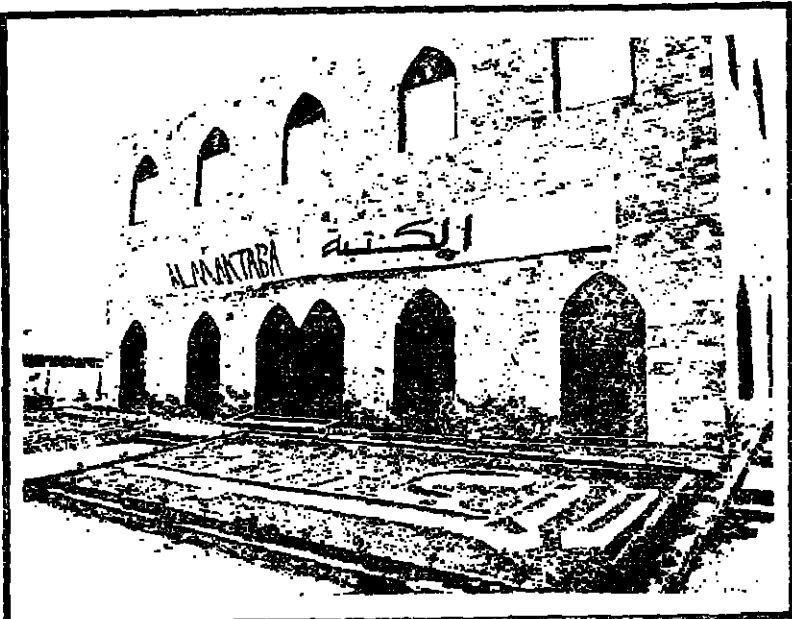
The state elections were forced by Gandhi's action in dismissing the nine state governments, claiming they no longer had the people's mandate following her crushing victory. One of Sunday's elections is at Gandhi's old constituency of Rae Bareilly in northern Uttar Pradesh state.

Gandhi won the seat with a huge majority last month but had to give it up as she also succeeded in a second constituency in southern India and preferred to represent that parliament.

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## As the 'bittersweet' Winter Olympics near conclusion

# Heiden wins fifth gold, Wenzel thrills Liechtenstein

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 24 (AP) — Eric Heiden rewrote the Olympic record book Saturday, capping an incredible one-man speed skating performance with his fifth gold medal in the 10,000-meter race.

Other champions of the slopes and snow trails on the next-to-last day of the games were Hanni Wenzel of the Principality of Liechtenstein, who won the women's slalom ski race for her second gold medal of the games and her third medal in all, and Nikolai Zimjatonov of the Soviet Union. He became the No. 1 Nordic skier by winning the 50-kilometer cross-country for his third gold medal in this year's Nordic events.

Heiden, 21, became the first winter sports athlete to win five golds in one Olympics. He ignored the signals of his coach to slow down and flashed to a world record time of 14:28.13, dipping 6.7 seconds off the old mark of 14:34.83 set in 1977 by the man he skated against, Saturday, Viktor Loshkin of the Soviet Union.

But even he said the biggest accomplishment of the XIII winter games was the American hockey team's victory over the Soviet Union Friday night.

East Germany's Anett Potz won the German Democratic Republic's first gold ever in figure skating Saturday night.

American Linda Fratianne, the current world champion, had to settle for the silver. Dagmar Lurz of West Germany was third. By the end of Saturday's competition schedule, the Soviet Union and East Germany both had won 21 medals, although the Soviets were ahead 10 to 8 in gold.

Still to be decided on Sunday were the four-man bobsled race and the Olympic hockey tournament. The U.S. hockey team, which beat the Soviets 4-3 in a dramatic upset Friday, could win the gold in that event if they defeat Finland.

Out at the bobsled run on Mount Van Hoevenburg, East Germany's Meinhard Nehmer was to end his illustrious bobsledding career by winning his third Olympic championship. The East Germans had the fastest times Saturday in the first and second runs of the four-man event.

Nehmer hit 80 miles per hour and broke a minute on the 1,557-meter run. No one had ever negotiated this dangerous run in less than a minute, and Nehmer was timed in 59.86 seconds. The GDR's other sled was second after Saturday's runs and Switzerland's team, led by Erich Schaefer, the winner of the two-man competition, was third.

Hanni Wenzel won the women's slalom by turning in the fastest times of each heat — 42.50 and 42.59 seconds. Her total of 1:25.09 gave her a whopping 1.41-second margin over silver medalist Christa Kinshofer of the German Federal Republic. Erika Hess, 17, of Switzerland, was third in 1:27.89.

Wenzel had won a silver medal in the downhill race. Then Thursday in the giant slalom she won Liechtenstein's first Olympic gold medal ever and set off an all-night celebration in the tiny European principality of 25,000 people.

Her performance equalled the feat of Rosi Mittermaier of the Federal Republic of Germany, the only other woman ever to win medals in all three Alpine events in a single Olympics. Mittermaier won the gold in downhill and slalom and a silver in giant slalom in 1976 in Innsbruck.

Jouko Tormanen of Finland won the gold medal in the 90-meter ski jump competition Saturday, with Hubert Neuper of Austria winning the silver and Jari Puikkonen, the bronze.

Tormanen, 25, a student from Romania, took over first place with his second jump — a 117-meter effort which tied him for longest of the day. Switzerland's Hans-Joers Sumi hit 117 meters on his first jump, but Sumi had a poor second effort of 100 meters and dropped to seventh with 242.7 points.

Tormanen jumped 114.5 meters on his first try and followed that with a soaring, magnificent effort which earned him 137.5 points and a total of 271.0.

Zimjatonov won the 50-kilometer cross-country race in 2 hours, 27 minutes, 24.60 seconds, an Olympic record. Juha Mieto of Finland was second for his second silver medal of the games and Alexander Zavyalov of the Soviet Union won the bronze.

In the 10,000-meter speed skate, Piet Kleinc of the Netherlands, the former Olympic record holder from 1976, won the silver medal in 14:36.03. Tom Erik Oxholm of Norway got the bronze with 14:36.60.

The Winter Olympics draw to a close in the snow and cold of this picturesque Adirondack mountain village Sunday. The thousands of athletes, coaches, officials, spectators and profiteers will trudge their way back to civilization with mixed emotions.

It has truly been a bittersweet Olympics. There have been marvelous highs — Eric Heiden's speed skating, Ingemar Stenmark's ski artistry, the victory of Hanni Wenzel, who won the first Olympic medal ever for Liechtenstein.

But over it all hovered the cloud of problems that beset these and every modern Olympics: The enormous costs, the fouls, and now the threat posed to the Olympic movement itself by the international political situation.

It appeared that these Winter games would be the only 1980 Olympics in which an American team would compete. U.S. President Jimmy Carter wanted no American athletes to be sent to the Moscow Summer Games in light of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and it remained to be seen how many U.S. allies would follow that lead.

It also was not clear what effect the political disruption of the Olympics would have on the summer games scheduled for Los Angeles in 1984, or the Winter Games that year in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. International Olympic Committee sources have said the American government's attitude toward mixing politics with the Olympic movement could cause a rethinking of the Los Angeles site.

The Olympics may have outlived themselves. They have been beset by politics for years. There was the Munich Massacre, the walkout of the African nations in Montreal.

## U.S. team clinches victory in Davis Cup zone match

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP) — The heavily favored United States Davis Cup tennis team has clinched its North American zone final series against Mexico, as the world's No. 1-ranked doubles team of John McEnroe and Peter Fleming outlasted Raul Ramirez and Marcelo Lara 6-3, 6-3, 10-12, 4-6, 6-2.

The victory Saturday gave the Americans an insurmountable 3-0 lead in the best-of-five series. The United States has won the coveted cup in each of the past two years.

The United States had jumped to a 2-0 advantage in the opening singles matches Friday when McEnroe beat Ramirez 6-4, 6-4, 6-3 and Vitas Gerulaitis defeated Lara 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

The final two singles, now meaningless, were scheduled for Sunday, with McEnroe slated to oppose Lara and Gerulaitis supposed to play Ramirez. However, with the outcome of the series decided, there may be changes in the lineup.

The doubles victory increased McEnroe's

The games are becoming tremendously expensive to stage and the IOC is having some difficulty finding places to put them.

Lake Placid was the only bidder for the 1980 Winter Games, and the transportation problems that have beset these games pose the question of whether any town this small can realistically expect to stage the extravaganza without major problems and costs.

These were supposed to be a Spartan Olympics costing \$25 million. But the cost estimate was \$200 million, maybe more.

There have been a kind of studio Olympics for the worldwide television audience. Only about 40,000 spectators a day actually saw the events in the narrow valley around Lake Placid, but the American Broadcasting Company's television network said it got a healthy 40 per cent share of U.S. ratings last week. Thirty per cent is considered successful. The British Broadcasting Corp. showed Thursday night's men's figure skating live, and a huge audience stayed up until 4 a.m. to watch Britain's Robin Cousins win the gold medal.

Since the Olympics have become such a major television event, with the American networks providing so much of the money to stage them and support the IOC, the idea of putting them in a permanent spot may gain more attention. Greece has offered to build, with financial help from other nations, a Summer Olympic complex near the site of the first ancient games at Olympia.

All these problems were not on the minds of the Olympic revelers in Lake Placid. They jammed the bars and ignored the fancy restaurants which hiked prices to \$25 per person. They collected the tiny pins each nation's delegation passed out. On main street, a souvenir collector could always find groups of people bartering pins. "I'll give you an Austria if you'll give me a West Germany,"

remarkable Davis Cup record to 14-0 — 11 singles triumphs and three in doubles. However, the loss of the marathon third set ended McEnroe's record of 38 consecutive sets won. He had lost only one other set, the first doubles he ever played, against Chile, in 1978.

The victory was the Americans' 23rd in 26 meetings against the Mexicans in their long series.

During the final game of the fifth set, McEnroe questioned a call, then got into a shouting match with Mexican team captain Yves Lemaire. This spurred on the fiercely partisan Mexican crowd.

When the match ended, McEnroe and Fleming were greeted by loud boos and the fans began throwing seat cushions towards the court. The American players quickly left the arena, ducking as they ran off.

"This is the worst doubles we have ever played," McEnroe told reporters as he sat in a locker room waiting for an angry crowd to clear from the stadium.

## Gilder leads Los Angeles Open

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP) — A struggling Bob Gilder, who hasn't won since 1976, passed Tom Watson and took the third-round lead in the \$250,000 Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open.

Gilder, 29 and a product of Arizona State University, sank an 18-foot birdie on the 17th hole to finish his round Saturday with a 68 and 204 total.

Watson, winner of 15 tournaments the past three years when he was the leading money winner, shot an unspectacular 70, with a bogey on the final hole over the Riviera Country Club course for his 205. "I respect Watson's record, but I know I can beat him," Gilder commented. "Tom's a great player but so am I."

The 50-year-old Don January took one stroke off par on the third round to finish at 70 and 206 over the 35-36-71 Riviera course that measures 7,029 yards. Also at 206 came

former U.S. amateur champion Bill Sander also with a 70.

Watson birdied the first hole after hitting his tee shot onto the practice driving range. On the 13th, he hit his first shot into the trees, his second toward the fairway but still in the trees and then missed par when a 15-foot putt failed to drop.

In the \$100,000 Bent Tree Classic in Sarasota, Florida, Joanne Carner, one of the longest hitters on the LPGA tour, birdied four holes on her way to a four-under-par 68 Saturday to share the third-round lead with Sandra Post.

Carner reached two of the four par-five holes in two shots and birdied three of them as she and Post tied at 211. Post shot four birdies and three bogies on her way to a one-under 71.

Beth Daniels, 1979 Ladies Professional Golf Association rookie of the year, was one stroke back at 212.

## Australia ties Pakistan in zonal match

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 24 (AP) — The first three-day zonal match played here between Australia and Pakistani President's eleven ended in a draw, as the home team stopped at 81 runs for nine wickets for five mandatory overs on the last day of the play and Australia failed to get the last wicket, which was expected to fall any moment.

The result of the match was: Australia, first inning 223, second inning 203 for five declared, and Pakistan: first inning 209 for seven, and second inning 81 for nine.

Ray Bright, Australia's spinner, was the most successful bowler of the match. He took all eleven Pakistani wickets, five for 93 runs in the first inning and six for 28 runs in the second inning. The West Indies cricket team refused to take the field on time after the tea break on the third day of the second cricket Test against New Zealand here Sunday.

New Zealand sport commentators said the West Indies action was in protest at an umpiring decision which favored New Zealand skipper Geoff Howarth, who was unbeaten on 99 at the break.

The umpires walked onto the field to resume play at 4 p.m. local time but they stood alone for ten minutes before Clive Lloyd led his players onto the field to jeers from the crowd.

There was no immediate comment from officials of either team, with the West Indies management locked in closed-door discussions with New Zealand Cricket Council officials.

Howarth posted his fifth Test century off the second ball of the delayed resumption with a boundary off Michael Holding, taking New Zealand to four for 189 — only 39 runs behind the West Indies first innings tally of 228.



LAURELS FOR LIECHTENSTEIN: Hanni Wenzel, from Europe's small Principality of Liechtenstein, is shown here on Whiteface Mountain on her way to win a silver medal in the downhill race. She then won the giant slalom, capturing that country's first Olympic gold medal ever, the won the slalom ski race for her second gold medal, for a total of three medals.

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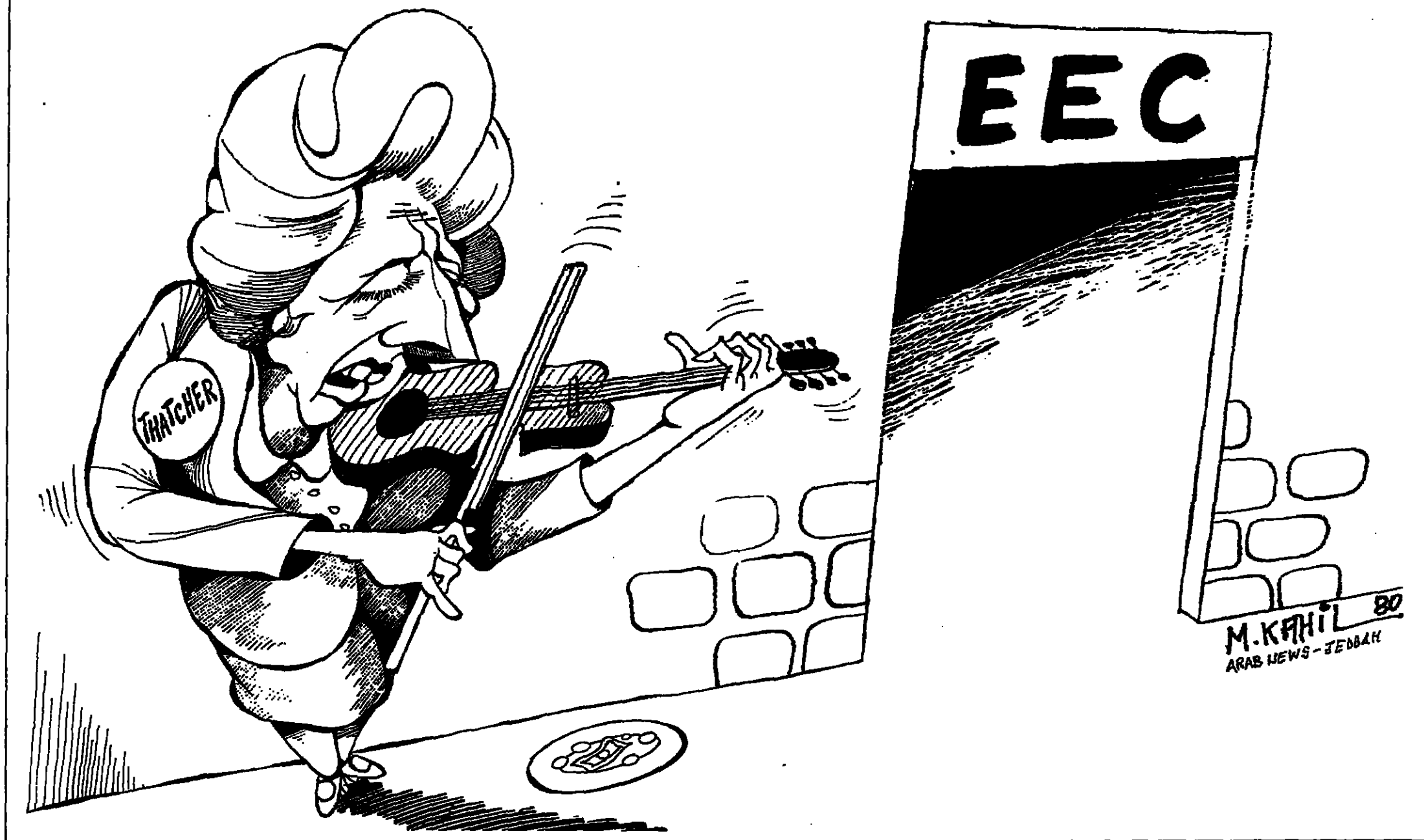
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## Did Russia fear an Afghan Tito?

By Selig S. Harrison

**NEW YORK** — The Afghan rebel forces currently seeking United States support are displaying extraordinary courage in the face of overwhelming Soviet power. Given the character and disarray of their existing leadership, however, their prospects for mobilizing a successful national resistance movement appear doubtful.

There is no Afghan Khomeini yet on the horizon with much chance of uniting the 11 bitterly divided rebel factions on a religious or nationalist basis. Syed Ahmed Gailani, who announced himself for this role early last year, has the most impressive credentials. A thoughtful man of 55, he is a respected Pir, or saint, claiming descent from the Prophet Muhammad, and is the heir to leadership of the influential Qadiriya sect. But Gailani has had considerable difficulty polishing up his charisma as a religious leader because his major attentions have gone in recent years to the management of his Peugeot dealership in Kabul.

Until the Communists dispossessed him of his lands and properties after their coup in 1978, Gailani was more of a businessman than a practicing Pir.

Gailani's principal rival, a 34-year-old former engineering student named Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, heads a tightly disciplined fundamentalist group, Hezbe-i-Islami, which regarded the conservative, pre-1978 regime of Muhammad Dawoud as dangerously leftist. Hekmatyar badly tarnished his nationalist image in 1975 when he organized a tribal rebellion against Dawoud in the Pansheri area, near the Pakistani border. His rigid brand of fundamentalism has isolated Hezbe-i-Islami from other Islamic factions led by more venerable theologians and clerics with their own doctrinal ideas.

Hekmatyar's strongest claim to leadership among young rebel elements is his uncompromising refusal to work with the detested former royal family. This is in contrast to the ambivalent position of Gailani, whose wife, Rahila, is the granddaughter of a former monarch, and to a third contender for rebel leadership, Sibghatullah Mojaddidi, who is closely identified with the Muhammadzai dynasty, which was ousted by Dawoud in 1973. As the nephew of a leading religious figure, the Hazrat of Shor Bazar, Mojaddidi enjoys a modest aura of religious authority. But he is tainted by the identification of his forebears with the British-assisted overthrow of King Amanullah, the popular nationalist reformer in 1924.

The rebels are also split along ethnic lines between the Pashtuns, who dominate Afghanistan, and non-Pashtun minorities. The Chinese-assisted Hazara and Tajiks, who are giving the Russians some of the most stubborn resistance, have refused to coordinate their operations with local Pashtun

guerrilla leaders. Significantly, the present top-level rebel leadership does not include a single Pashtun with roots in Pashtun home territory, in the south. Gailani is an Arab, though his sect is Pashtun-centered; Mojaddidi's family traces its origins to Central Asia; and Hekmatyar is a Pashtun whose family migrated generations ago to the north.

Conceivably, the national revulsion resulting from the Soviet occupation will produce new, battle-tested leaders among the Pashtuns who will gradually succeed in forcing a unified resistance movement. On the basis of past performance, however, one cannot be too optimistic. There is no foundation for the widespread assumption that the rebels were about to topple the Hafizullah Amin regime when Moscow intervened. Amin's October offensive had crippled rebel forces in their Pakia stronghold adjoining Pakistan.

Indeed, the compelling reason for Moscow's intervention may well have been the fact that Amin, who still commanded strong loyalty among the army and security forces at the time of his ouster, had increasingly come to be viewed by Moscow as a potential Tito.

It should be remembered that Amin, not the Russians, took the initiative in organizing the Soviet-assisted Communist coup of April 1978.

Elbowing aside Moscow's favorite, Babrak Karmal, Amin moved quickly to consolidate his personal power in the military and in the secret police. While echoing the Soviet line on most global issues, he resisted attempts to make Afghanistan a satellite, blocking persistent Soviet efforts to supersede his control over the armed forces.

In two long interviews with Amin in May and August 1978, I found him a formidable, strongly nationalistic figure who was clearly not prepared to play the role of a supine puppet. His confident attitude, reflected in numerous off-the-record comments, was that he knew how to handle and use the Russians, who needed him as much as or more than he needed them. This independent posture was apparent when Amin continued to attack Khomeini in Afghan nationalist terms after Moscow softened its line toward the Tehran regime.

More important, Amin resisted Soviet pressures for a broadening and reshuffling of his regime that would have forced him to share power with Babrak. Tensions between Amin and the Russians came to a resounding climax when Moscow made its clumsy attempt in September to compel his acceptance of Babrak, provoking a showdown between Amin and his erstwhile ally, Nur Muhammad Taraki, who had agreed to play the Russians' game.

Angry factionalism following Taraki's death in a

palace shootout made the Amin regime increasingly unstable. At a meeting with Soviet-bloc ambassadors on Sept. 6, Amin's foreign minister, Shah Wali, openly criticized Moscow for interfering in Afghan affairs. When Amin insisted in October that Moscow replace its ambassador, Aleksandr Puzanov, his days were numbered.

Given Amin's firm control over the military, the only way for Moscow to dislodge him was to move in with its own occupation army. In the eyes of the Russians, this was necessary both to assure control over the country during the transition to the Babrak regime and to take charge of counterinsurgency operations until they could install an entirely new military command structure during the years ahead.

To be sure, Soviet calculations were no doubt influenced by the historic Russian desire for access to the Arabian Sea, by the increase in proximity to the Gulf provided by secure military control of Afghanistan, and by fears that rising Islamic fundamentalism in Iran and Pakistan might spill over into their Muslim Central Asian republics. In fashioning its response, however, the United States should recognize clearly that Soviet inability to control the firmly entrenched and increasingly defiant Amin was one of the most powerful and immediate factors driving Moscow to its fateful decision. (NYT)

## PERES' BIZARRE STANCE

In a recent meeting with some visiting congressmen, Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's Labor coalition, laid his cards on the table regarding his grouping's view of a settlement for the Middle East. He told his guests that the case of Gaza was instructive. Israel has no problems there because it does not supply the area with water, as it does in the case of the West Bank, and because, unlike the West Bank, there is no uninhabited cultivable areas there.

The Labor leader also said that, as far as he was concerned, he would not mind if a mayoral election in the West Bank resulted in PLO supporters winning all the seats. As long as the area remains disarmed and powerless to effect any change, Israel should view such a prospect with equanimity.

On the question of Palestinian autonomy, mooted for so long between Israel and Egypt, Peres distinguished his own stand from that of Begin and Sadat. The Egyptian view, he said, is bound to produce, if implemented, an independent Palestinian state; while the Israeli view would only end up in the complete subsumption of the occupied areas into Israel.

Labor, its leader said, rejects both eventualities. Its solution is a bi-national Palestinian-Jordanian state. He elaborated this by saying that Jordan contains the largest concentration of Palestinians anywhere. Most of them are integrated into the life of the country, with the exception of between 150,000 and 200,000 who live in refugee camps, and who can easily be integrated. As to the Palestinians at present in Lebanon, Peres said that most of them did not come from the West Bank, and are thus not germane to the problem. They ought therefore to stay where they are.

With his bizarre view of how the Palestine problem is to be solved, Peres well and truly squashed the hopes of those who expected a more reasonable line from Begin's opposition. Beside his evident generosity at the expense of both Lebanon and Jordan, his solution leaves the Palestinians exactly where they are. No return of the refugees is envisaged, no self-determination, no recognition of the PLO. In short, nothing but throwing the problem back onto the Arab side.

## Danger mounts for boat people

By Brian Bell

**SONGKHLA, Southern Thailand** —

More refugees are putting to sea from Vietnam than at any time since last May, and the odds against their survival have never been so high.

The risks of capture, starvation and drowning are far greater than those faced by last year's boat people. Then the boats were often big enough to carry hundreds.

Now they are tiny river craft, vulnerable to capture by Vietnamese patrol-boats, ill-suited to a minimum of four days on the treacherous South China Sea, and easy prey to the pirates of Thailand's "Barbary Coast" who descend to rob and murder.

The 2,000 Vietnamese survivors who stepped on to Thai soil last month were outnumbered a hundred times by Cambodians entering the country, but their experience has been a vastly different one from that of walking across a land frontier.

The first challenge is to find a boat. These days anything remotely seaworthy, even an 18ft sampan, will suffice, but procuring one secretly is difficult.

"I was cheated three times since 1977 by owners who failed to produce a boat," says Ho Minh Nguyen, a 35-year-old lawyer. "My family and I

lost 20 taels of gold (worth, at recent high prices, more than \$13,000). I paid 12 taels the fourth time and succeeded in escaping. There were 60 of us in one boat and we were robbed at sea by fishermen who stole watches, gold ... anything we had. But we are still very lucky. Before I left, I heard that 4,000 people had been caught by the government in the previous week."

Ho Minh, his wife and four children are now among 4,900 refugees packed into a camp at Songkhla, on the east coast of southern Thailand. The shoreside camp, 60 yards wide by 300 yards long, was built to take 600.

Another 1,900 wait in a less crowded camp at Laem Singh, further up the coast, and between 1,000 and 1,500 at any one time may be sheltering for up to a fortnight on beaches or in police stations, waiting to be transferred to the camp.

Reports of new boatloads send officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees hurrying to check. On one night recently, for instance, three boats arrived, bringing 69, 28 and 21 new arrivals.

Some escape groups are even smaller. Le Hong Quang, for example, slipped by night out of the Vietnamese fishing port of Rach Gia with his wife, two sons and four male relatives. All eight crushed

into a craft 18 ft. long, which had cost them around \$4,000.

After two days at sea, the engine caught fire, badly burning his left hand. The boat began to drift, finally propelled by an improvised sail. They made landfall on the 12th day.

Le Hong reckons he is lucky to have reached Songkhla camp. For every boat that gets out of Vietnam, he says, two are captured in the attempt, and capture for him, an active opponent of the government, would have meant certain death.

The refugees are mainly business and professional people and functionaries or army personnel who backed the losing side in South Vietnam. At one time, there were 18 doctors among Songkhla's 4,900 refugees — a ratio that would be the envy of most Western communities.

Some of the pirates are as much a threat to Thai fishermen as to the refugees: 400 Thais are said to have been murdered by them last year. But more and more of the fishermen themselves are not being accused of looting refugee boats.

The Thai government's usual reaction is to deny such allegations, but the weight of evidence is overwhelming, and in Songkhla the trial has started of seven fishermen accused of murdering five men in a refugee boat in October. (OFNS)

## saudi press review

In a lead story, *Al Riyadh* Sunday reported a sudden explosion in Beirut in which 14 people lost their lives including the 18-month-old daughter of Bechir Gemayel, the Phalangist Party military chief. *Al Nadwa* reported Israeli troop concentration on Lebanese borders and said Syria and the Palestinian resistance feared an Israeli attack. *Okaz* led with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's reported support for an amendment to resolution 242 of the Security Council to include an affirmation of the rights of the people of Palestine. *Al Jazirah* flashed its lead with the U.S. State Department spokesman's reported statement that the U.S. will use atomic weapons if the Soviets crossed the "red line". The successful activities of the Afghan freedom fighters including their siege of towns formed the lead story in *Al Medina* newspaper.

In a front-page story, *Al Jazirah*

said Kuwait was preparing to receive the French President, an Austrian and a British minister within the context of a new European move toward the Middle East issue. The newspapers gave front-page treatment to Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yaman's denial of the French paper *Le Figaro*'s report that Premier Raymond Barre's visit to the Kingdom has been postponed as a result of pressure from Libya. *Okaz* gave a front-page to Somalia's accusation of Ethiopia using napalm bombs in its air raids on Somali territory. The Muslim World League's denunciation of the Zionist assault on the Mosque of the Prophet Abraham in the occupied territory figured prominently on the front page of *Al Medina*.

In an editorial on Crown Prince Fahd's interview to *Le Figaro*, *Al Medina* said the Crown Prince made all his points clear at a time when dubious campaigns against

the Kingdom were being launched with full force by the forces of Communism, Zionism and colonialism. The paper said Saudi Arabia depends on its own strength to defend itself from external threats, and added that, after the Crown Prince's clarification of the Kingdom's policy, there remains no doubt about its strategy on Arab-Islamic unity and solidarity.

*Okaz* endorsed the Prince's stress on the need for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including self-determination. The paper highlighted the Crown Prince's conviction that only a comprehensive and just solution can bring about peace and security in the region.

The paper said Saudi Arabia's stances on world issues are not ambiguous, as "we are the staunch believers in Arab values and traditions and do not need to import slogans and principles from outside". The Kingdom's opposition

to Communism is in conformity with Islamic ideology, since Communism does not bring about any reform in any area of human activities. The paper said that the Kingdom does not interfere in the affairs of any country, nor does it impose its choice on anyone; instead it strives to perpetuate political, social and economic stability to resist alien and corrupt ideologies.

Dwelling on Prince Fahd's interview, *Al Bilad* said his clear point on the desired solution emanated from the Kingdom's conviction that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved through partial settlement of the issue. A solution will have to come on a comprehensive and just basis with due consideration to the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, which is the very core of the whole Palestine issue, it said.

*Al Nadwa* also endorsed the Crown Prince's views on the events of the region and said these

were the outcome of the Kingdom's policy to look at the different issues with a realistic approach and to strive to find a solution on this basis.

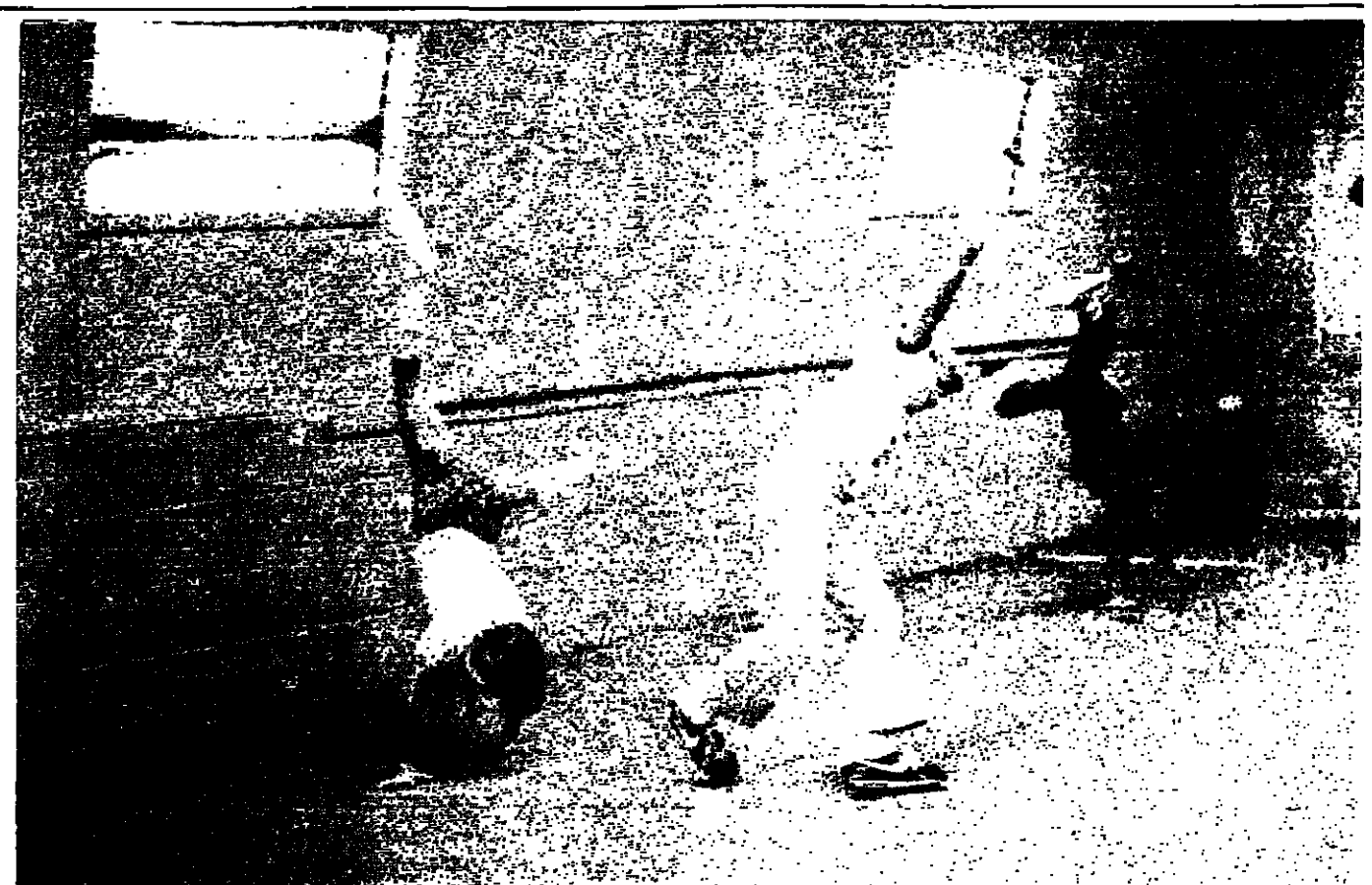
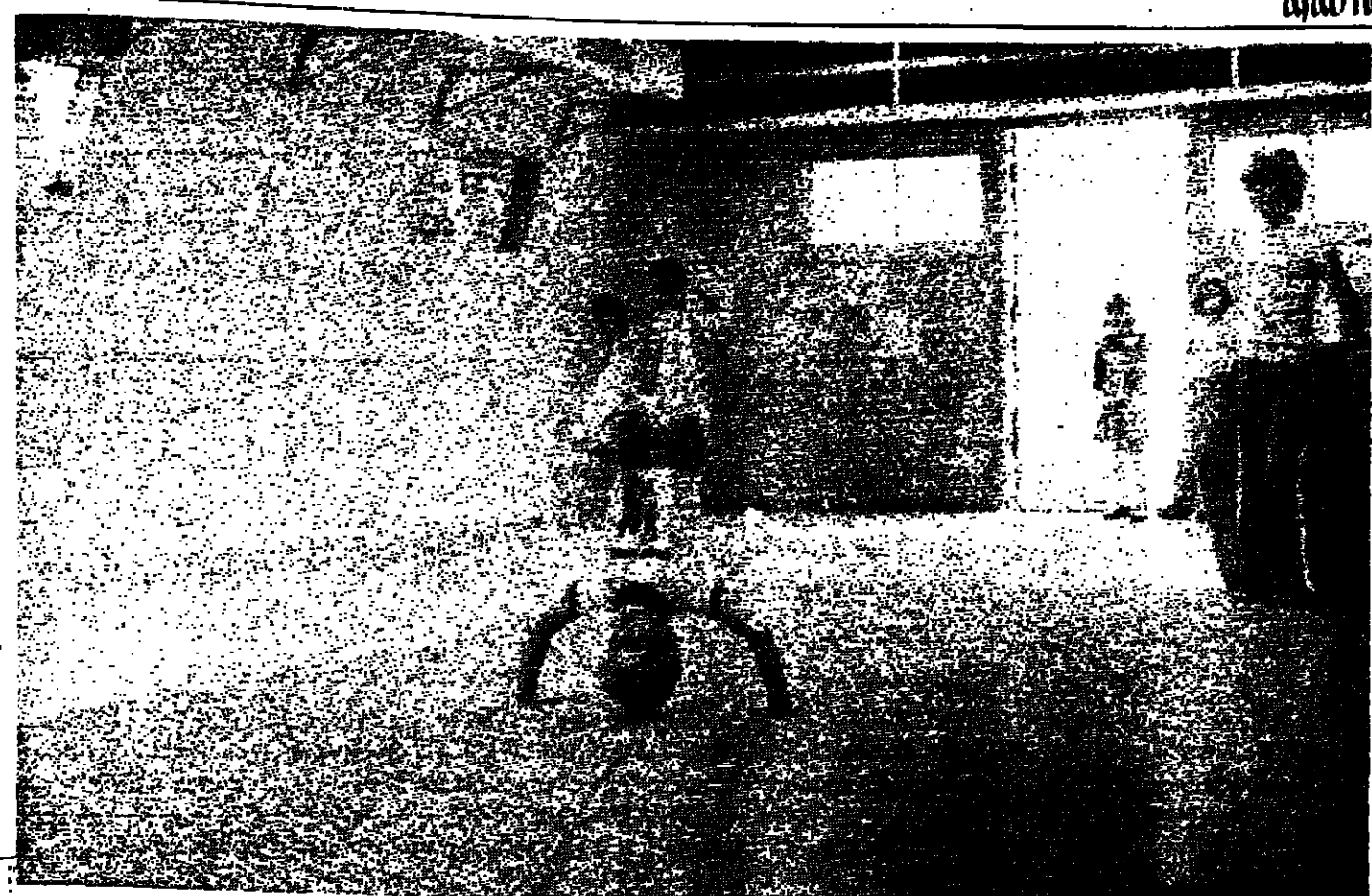
The paper said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has brought the West face to face with a dispute for power. It called upon the West to back away from its slip in the region and the work to find a comprehensive and equitable solution to the Palestine problem.

Commenting on the Soviet troop concentration in Afghanistan, *Al Jazirah* said the Soviet Union's military activity bore ample testimony to its aggressive designs on the region. It urged the Soviets to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and to end the cold war gaining momentum once again. The paper regretted that the countries of the Third World were always used as a stage for the superpower rivalry, which brings about political disputes, economic inflation and backwardness in Third World countries.



هكذا من الامل





# Young gymnasts of Dhahran

Story and photographs  
by Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — James Driscoll sits in his cosy room of an office signing certificates of achievement for the winners of the recent gymnastics event at Dhahran Academy elementary School. On the wall above him hangs a poster with the words "When the great Scorer comes to mark against your name, it matters not that you won or lost, but how you played the game."

A few feet away, in a light-washed tunnel, a dozen boys and girls aged 7 to 11 limber up. Even tots have to be supple to execute splits, artwheels, and snappy somersaults.

At the Aramco Junior High gymnasium a mile away, older children do floor exercises, vault over a leather-covered horse, and work on the balance beam. Gymnastics has become one of the most popular school sports in the Dhahran area.

"It requires co-ordination, balance, and strength, and teaches overall body control and self-confidence," says Driscoll. "Gymnastics helps all sports, especially those involving total body movement such as swimming, diving, and skiing."

He has known good gymnasts who were not particularly competent at other sports, but these were exceptions who devoted themselves to gymnastics when they were

relatively old. More than other sport it begs the question of the price paid for excellence. "The only way to excel at gymnastics is to start training at an early age," Driscoll says.

Two young gymnasts, 8-year-old Amber 'Bruce' and 10-year-old James Arnestadt, who has already competed in state competitions in America, have a gift for the sport. "They could go a long way," Driscoll says of them, "but if they are to do it, they should start intensive training soon."

"I hesitate to push," he sighs. "It's fine if a child enjoys it, but it's plain wrong to force him." Once a child enters training, there is no time for anything else.

In the gym, Amber looks even smaller than her 4 1/4 feet as she stands poised with her tiny feet firmly planted on the ground. With a look of intense concentration, this elfin girl stretches out her slender arms, springs, then cartwheels over and over, down the length of the gym, finishing up with a radiant smile on her face. She is the smallest girl in her class; she is also the smartest, in the opinion of one admiring classmate, unlike Olga Korbut, who stood at the bottom of her class when discovered by her trainer Renald Knysh and who went on to win an Olympic gold medal at the age of 17.

The winners, like all children taught not to show off, must learn to deal with acclaim. "It's a bit greedy, you see, like showing off — winning like that," Amber says in her soft English accent as she flicks back a strand of her almost waist-length golden-brown hair. Few of the children carry any good luck charms although most were 'anxious' and excited about the show. "I pretend nobody is

'I hesitate to push. It's fine if a child enjoys it, but it's plain wrong to force him.'

out there looking on," says one prize winner, James Dawson.

Amber says, "It's hope that helps me win. I just hope and try very hard."

In a sport which involves little team work, the 6-man pyramid is the youngsters' favorite stunt. A child has to leap over the pyramid from a springboard. "I just hope nobody hits the top person," said blonde Carrie Garber, winner in her age group. While the parents watched, nobody did.

Driscoll, who came to Dhahran this year from Athens started the after-school gymnastic classes to supplement the weekly one-hour physical education class for the students in the upper elementary grades. Over 50 enrolled and many more attended similar classes in soccer.



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## U.S. goes 'synthetic'

## Oil shale comes of age

DENVER, Colorado, Feb. 24 (AP) — After decades of being "just around the corner," the time may be coming for oil shale which may be the source of the first synthetic fuel produced in commercial quantities in the United States.

Oil shale is, in fact, marlstone, limestone-like rock, and when heated to about 900 degrees Fahrenheit, it releases kerogen or snap oil, an organic substance containing hydrocarbons that can be converted into an excellent refinery feedstock.

The technology for these processes is more advanced than the technologies for producing other synthetic fuels. But problems remain. Nobody in the last century has produced shale oil in the United States in other than small quantities. Oil shale deposits have also been found but have not been exploited in Canada, Scotland, South Africa, Brazil and Venezuela.

However, several U.S. energy companies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in development over the past two decades, waiting for the time to be right.

And they are predicting that by 1985 or 1986 they will be producing from shale at least some of the 400,000 barrels of oil a day that President Jimmy Carter has set as the goal for shale-oil production by 1990.

Few experts outside of government expect that 400,000-barrel-a-day target to be reached — slightly less than 200,000 barrels seems more likely. And not much of anything is likely to happen without financial incentives from the U.S. government — a tax credit and federal loan guarantees for building the 1-billion-dollar-plus plants that would be needed for commercial production.

Those incentives — "government risk sharing" is the phrase used by energy company executives when the subject comes up — are now pending in the U.S. congress. And each day, while that debate goes on, buses and pickup trucks carry hundreds of visitors on bypass roads to the top of an 8,200-foot-high plateau in northwestern Colorado where names like Exxon, Standard, Shell, Union, Arco, Conoco, Chevron, Getty, Texaco and Sohio are written on fence-posts over the richest oil-shale deposit in the world.

Oil shale is found in at least 30 of the 50 American states from the east coast to the west coast. Estimates of the amount of oil locked in those formations run into the trillions of barrels. A barrel contains 160 liters. Most of that resource, however, is locked in formations that would yield less than 57 liters a ton, less than the minimum considered economically feasible to extract.

There is only one place in the nation where large deposits of high-grade oil shale have been confirmed — the 42,000-square-kilometer Green River formation underlying the high plains in the corner where the western states of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah meet.

The U.S. Geological Survey has estimated there are 600 billion barrels of recoverable shale oil in that area, a staggering quantity only slightly less than the total proved oil reserves of the entire world.

However, how much of that is recoverable with current technology and at current prices is debatable. The figure most frequently used by people in the oil-shale industry is 21 billion to 300 billion barrels, a not inconsequential quantity of oil for a country that has only 35 billion barrels of proven reserves and uses 8 billion barrels of that a year.

Even within the Green River formation, the oil content of the shale varies. When the government sought bids for the development of test tracts in Wyoming, there were no takers.

There are two basic techniques for producing oil from shale. Surface retorting and underground, or "modified in situ," retorting. In surface retorting, the rock is mined, brought to the surface and crushed. The shale is heated in metal kettles called retorts, and the oil is drawn off.

In the underground retorting, a small portion of rock is removed and the rest "rubblized" by explosives and then burned in place. The oil is collected at the bottom of the natural retort and pumped to the surface.

The shale oil produced from either process contains too much nitrogen for refinery use, but that nitrogen can be removed at the mining site before shipment.



**INJURED:** More than 1,000 pickets from all over Great Britain have confronted 400 policemen at the Sheerness factory, Britain's last remaining significant steel works to remain open during the present strike. One of the pickets injured in the scuffles is shown receiving attention from three policemen.

## OPEC meeting planned in May

CARACAS, Feb. 24 (R) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold an extraordinary meeting in May to discuss creation of a special development agency to assist Third World countries, Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here.

Calderon, who arrived home Friday night from an OPEC strategy committee meeting in London, said the extraordinary meeting would be in either a European or a Middle Eastern city.

He said the unification of oil prices would

not be discussed at the meeting, but would be debated at the next ordinary OPEC session in Algeria in June.

Calderon said Venezuela's oil production has averaged 2,348,296 barrels a day since the beginning of the year, a drop of 4.59 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Exports so far this year have averaged 1,747,000 barrels a day, a fall of 14.03 per cent compared with exports during the same period last year.

Venezuela has gradually reduced production as part of its policy conserving non-renewable resources.

## Won to be floated against IMF

SEOUL, Feb. 24 (R) — South Korea's currency, the won, would be floated against Special Drawing Rights (SDR), the artificial reserve asset of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), this week, the finance ministry announced.

The ministry said Saturday that current practice of pegging the won to the U.S. dollar would be dropped in favor of the IMF's bas-

ket as a step toward introducing realistic and flexible won parity rates against key international currencies.

Use of the IMF basket of currencies, determining the value of SDR, would eventually be followed by special selection of currencies to produce a unique Korean system to be decided on by the finance ministry and the Bank of Korea, it said.

## With economic prosperity

## Mexico's influence expands

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP) — Mexico's oil riches are being used to expand the nation's influence in Central America and the Caribbean.

President Jose Lopez Portillo has been welcomed warmly and has been building solid alliances through the area with open-ended oil contracts, technical assistance and favorable loan terms.

But Mexico also is using its new economic clout to reverse a long-standing non-interventionist policy.

"It has only been very recently that we started a more active foreign policy to affect changes that we could not do from inside the country," Lopez Portillo told his foreign service recently.

His activist stance for Mexico has not conjured up images of the imperialist "Colossus of the North," Central America's traditional view of Mexico since the 1820s when it tried to absorb the entire region after winning independence from Spain. Instead, his economic and diplomatic gestures are seen as stabilizing influences for the area's trouble spots.

For Costa Rica, a new oil contract means 30 to 50 per cent of its oil needs will be met by Mexico. In 1979, Costa Rica's gasoline prices soared from 26 of a dollar to more than 79 of a dollar per liter after it was forced to buy oil from Venezuela, its main source, on the expensive spot oil market. Although Mexico's current selling price of \$32 a barrel for oil is the same as Costa Rica paid last summer, the long-term contract allows the government time to plan for increases rather than being forced to spend its foreign currency reserves on the spot market.

President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica praised Lopez Portillo for working out the new oil deal and said his aid was "incalculable."

Jamaica signed a 10,000-barrel-a-day oil agreement last month that Prime Minister Michael Manley said would meet "most of" his country's oil needs. But Mexico also agreed to give preference to Jamaican bauxite, from which aluminum is obtained, on the world market.

Lopez Portillo cut diplomatic ties with Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza two months before he was toppled by the Sandinista National Liberation Front last July. The move, one of the first departures

from Mexico's non-interventionist policy, was a severe blow to Somoza and won prestige for Mexico in Latin America.

Following the Sandinista victory, Mexico canceled a 17 million-dollar debt, donated a 4 million-dollar fertilizer plant, provided dozens of doctors and tons of medicines to Nicaragua.

In a 7,500-barrel-a-day oil deal, completed in January, Mexico also provided oil and geothermal exploration equipment and experts to Nicaragua.

On a visit to Nicaragua in January, Lopez Portillo agreed to explore importing more Nicaraguan products.

Mexico's oil revenues in 1979 totaled nearly \$4 billion, up from \$1.8 billion in 1978. Although experts say much of the money is going to service debts and capital investment for exploration equipment, there is still a surplus being put into domestic development and foreign projects in Central America and the Caribbean.

The surplus can only increase as Mexico keeps stepping up production that reached 1.9 million on barrels daily in January, up 41 per cent over January, 1979, and should rise an additional 500,000 barrels daily before 1981.

Mexico's total export revenues totalled 7.6 billion through November, 1979, and were expected to just top \$8 billion for the year, up from \$5.8 billion in 1979. Central America and the Caribbean account for about 5 per cent of the total. Seventy per cent of Mexico's exports are to the United States.

Unofficial sources claim Mexico has given preferential oil prices to countries with stable economies, such as Nicaragua and Jamaica. The government denies this, but even Lopez Portillo has indicated Central America countries will be considered first when there is excess oil production.

Mexico's economic involvement may produce a deeper political involvement. Diplomatic and political observers in Central America feel Lopez Portillo should step into the affairs of troubled El Salvador.

Although Lopez Portillo has remained silent on El Salvador, his ambassador has been involved in negotiations for the release of hostages held in embassies and has contact with both government and leftist leaders. The observers feel the Mexican leader must intervene more actively to try avert to a civil war.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.64	7.70	7.67
Deutsche Mark (100)	191.00	194.00	191.61
Swiss F (100)	202.00	206.00	203.60
French F (100)	81.00	82.75	82.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	40.50	41.80
Lebanese Lira (100)		102.20	102.00
Syrian Lira (100)		80.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.52	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.35	12.32
Jordanian Dinar		11.48	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.10	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.80	91.80
Bahraini Dinar		8.93	8.93
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.25	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.25	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	90.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.35
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		67,950.00	—
10 Tolas bar		7,900.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.60	—	14.10
Canadian Dollar	2.93	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	173.00	—	175.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.50	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	81.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

## PORTS AUTHORITY

## JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

## SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1980

8TH RABI THANI 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5.	Ngan Chau	Alatas	Ctra/Sorg/Maize	23.280
6.	Phaedon 2	BaAboud	Rice/Gen.	22.280
8.	Atticos	SCSA	Durra	24.280
10.	Luke Lu	Algoesabi	Grain/Wheat	22.280
12.	Redsea Express	Star	Contra/Gen.	22.280
15.	Ocean Dynamic	O.C.E.	Durra	22.280
16.	Kaga Maru	Alireza	Contra/Froz. hickens	23.280
18.	Medcamer Carrier	Rolaco	Contra.	23.280
19.	toki Arrow	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	16.280
21.	coronia	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	21.280
24.	Atlas	Baroom	Plant Material	21.280
25.	Sumbawa	Barber	Cement	14.280
26.	Marianne 'S'	O.C.E.	General	23.280
27.	Meltam Universal	Star	General/Cement	22.280
30.	Andes Maru	A.E.T.	Fruit/Chickens	23.280
35.	Conon Forest	Medco	Contra/Desalination	—
38N	Sam Houston	—	Equipment	23.280
38S	Barges	A.E.T.	Contra/Ldg. mtye	24.280
41.	Sea Star	BaAboud	General	22.280
	Sultan	Abushal	Bagged Cargo	21.280
			Ldg. Flour	—
			Oil/Cars	21.280
			Ctra/Ro Ro units	23.280

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
Hellenic Innovator	Alpha	Ctra/Sorg./		
Ngan Chau	Alatas	Maize/Rice		23.280
Meltam Universal	Star	Fruit/Chickens		23.280
Lama	Rolaco	Bulk Cement		23.280
Kaga Maru	Alireza	Containers		23.280
San Spyridon	Shabokshi	Cement		23.280
Wild Avocet	O.C.E.	Fish/Lemb		23.280
Aminah 'A'	Alwani	Durra		23.280
Andes Maru	A.E.T.	Contra/Plant		23.280
Sumbawa	Barber	Contra/General		23.280
Conon Forest	Medco	Containers		23.280
Meridian Ice	O.C.E.	Reefer		23.280
Atticos	S.C.S.A.	Grain/Wheat		23.280
Leon R.E.	Alpha	Ro Ro		23.280

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT,

## DAMMAM

## SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON 8.4.1400/24.2.1980 CHANGES

PAST 24 HOURS.

1.	Cape Rodney	Gulf	Bulk Wheat	18.280
10.	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	18.280
18.	Lamma Island	UEP	Contra. Maize, Gen.	18.280
21.	Blue Pine (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	18.280
27.	Gold Cloud	UEP	Rice Bags	23.280
30.	Melina	UEP	Rice, Foodstuffs	20.280
35.	Kyojin	Alireza	N General	24.280
36.	Primula (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Cars	18.280
2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
Ardenhall	Kanoo	General	23.280	
Westernplate	Gulf	General	23.280	

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MR. HASSAN ZEIN IS NO LONGER EMPLOYED BY HAJI ABDULLAH ALIREZA & CO. LTD. ANY CLAIM AGAINST THIS MAN SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE COMPANY WITHIN ONE WEEK OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT. MR. ZEIN IS LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

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## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
College of Internal Security Forces	Supply of electric and cooling equipment as well as tapes and recorders	50		Feb. 25
" " "	Supply of medals and shields	30		Feb. 25
Ministry of the Interior, Dept. of Public Security	Supply of raw materials for the Public Security press	1-400/1401	300	March 4
" " "	Supply of equipment and spare parts for the Public Security press	2-400/1401	400	March 10
Ministry of Health	Undertaking of cleaning job and washing of uniforms and linen at Al-Jauf Hospital	573	50	March 4

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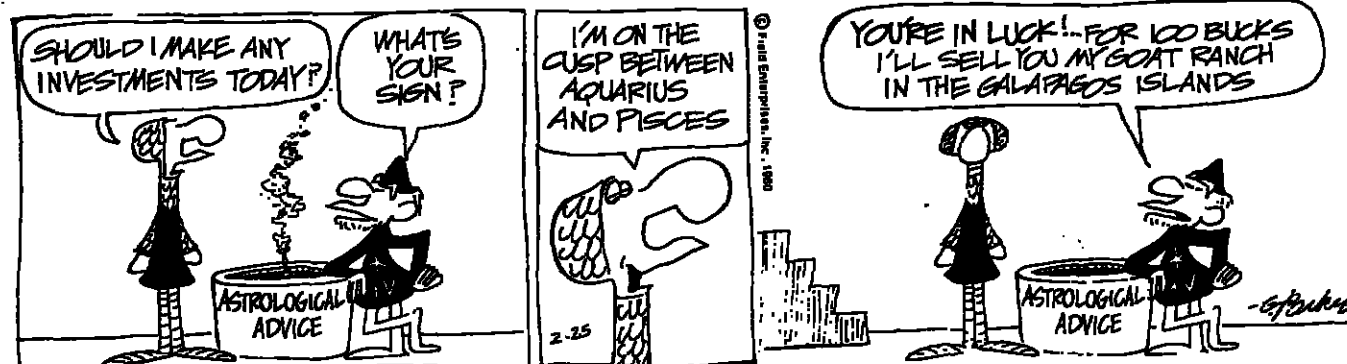
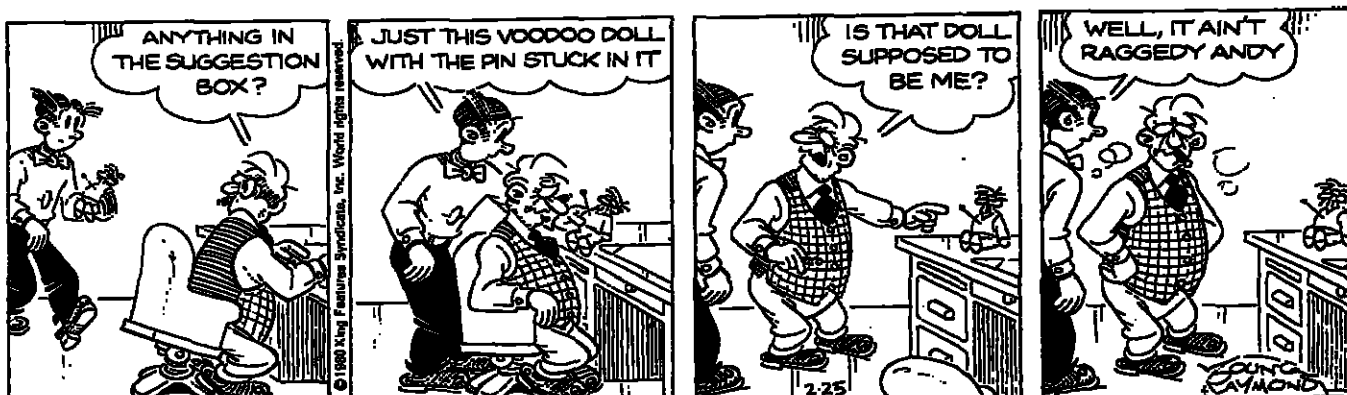
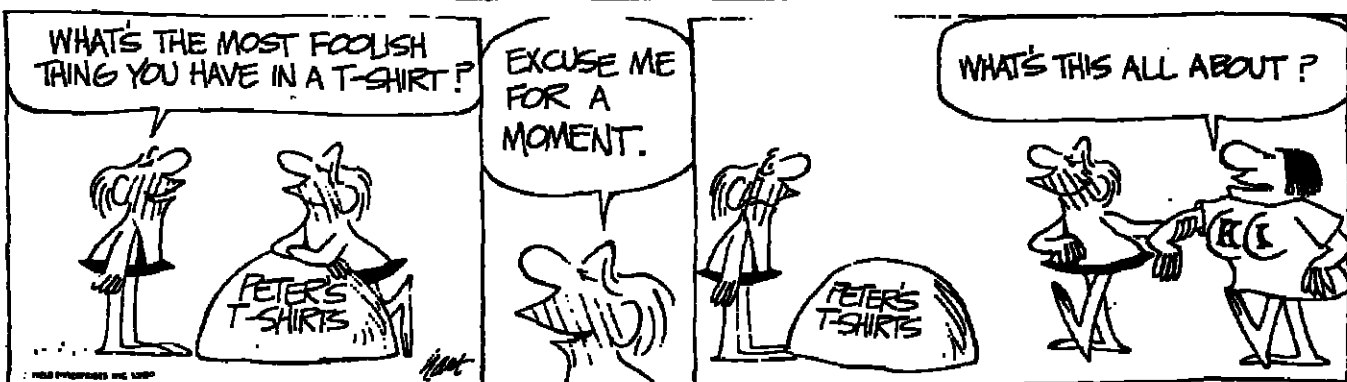
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



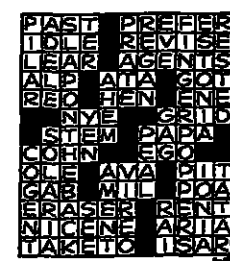
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
- 1 Military headquarters
  - 2 Canceled, as a space shot
  - 3 You're darn tootin'
  - 4 French season
  - 5 Touch on
  - 6 Lustrous
  - 7 Achy
  - 8 Islamic tribulation of Africa
  - 9 Anger
  - 10 Take a view of
  - 11 Delicacy — Rio
  - 12 Vigor
  - 13 Mrs. Nixon
  - 14 Economize
  - 15 Split
  - 16 Adhesive
  - 17 Dwindled
  - 18 Pale
  - 19 with rage
  - 20 Maroon's art
  - 21 River: Sp.
  - 22 Cocktail
  - 23 Upward: profit
  - 24 Man's name
  - 25 — Jima
  - 26 Hand warmer
  - 27 Problem
  - 28 Eastern Christian
  - 29 Israel port
  - 30 Almost a
  - 31 Strip
  - 32 DOWN
  - 1 Justification



Yesterday's Answer

- 29 Bombay
- 27 "Adams-18"
- 28 Look after
- 30 Cognizant
- 31 Desecrated
- 32 Naught
- 33 Naught
- 34 Naught
- 35 Naught
- 36 Naught
- 37 Naught
- 38 Naught
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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

JVKYK UYK EKM OPYYPMO,  
VPMKBY NPWKBUBJ, WB MVWLV  
U KPCC WBLPQK WO PE BP  
UHUWA — APXUB N QQWJ  
Yesterday's Cryptquote: IF ONE CONSIDERED LIFE AS A  
SIMPLE LOAN, ONE WOULD PERHAPS BE LESS EXAC-  
TING. — EUGENE DELACROIX

## Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

## Bidding Quiz

You are South and the bidding has gone:

North East South West  
10 Pass 20 Pass  
30 Pass ?

What would you bid now with each of the following five hands?

1. ♠Q4 ♣K42 ♦K75 ♠K53  
2. ♠K32 ♦K75 ♠KQ6  
3. ♠K32 ♦K75 ♠KQ6  
4. ♠K32 ♦K75 ♠KQ6  
5. ♠K32 ♦K75 ♠KQ6

1. Three hearts. Let's first consider the meaning of North's three club bid. He presumably is trying to get a game (possibly a slam) and wants to know whether you have a minimum or maximum two heart bid. The normal range for the heart raise is 6 to 9 points, and it's now up to you to indicate more precisely how good or bad your raise was. Here, you have close to minimum values, and you show them by simply bidding three hearts. True, you have 8 high-card points and might have had only 6 or 7 points, but they're the wrong kind of points to have and you should sign off.

2. Four hearts. The difference between this case and the preceding one is that here you have the queen of clubs instead of the queen of spades. The club queen is almost certain to be useful to partner, which is more than can be said about the spade queen. You might lose a game if you bid only three hearts and partner passed. 3. Four clubs. You have the values for a jump-raise to four hearts but also more than that. All three of your high cards are "working" cards and they are worth far more than the 9 points you assigned to them before the bidding started. As mentioned before, the queen of clubs has grown from a card of little value to a card that's worth at least 3 and perhaps 4 points. Altogether, you can count your hand as worth about 12 points, and since your partner couldn't know this if you jumped directly to four hearts, you stop by the wayside, before bidding game, to count diamonds. You hope this will help North to get to a slam.

3. Three notrump. This time, to show a balanced hand and also that you raised with only three-card trump support, you bid three notrump. This doesn't tell partner from bidding four hearts, if he prefers a suit contract, but at the same time it suggests the possibility that notrump might work out best.

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## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:32	6:50	12:41	4:01	6:26	7:56
Medina	5:35	6:51	12:43	4:01	6:24	7:54
Nejd	5:02	5:23	12:10	3:29	5:53	7:23

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Kidsworld No. 82
5:22 Grizzly Adams	A bear's Life
6:10 Housecall	Chronic Pain
6:31 Big John, Little John	Big shot, Little shot
6:59 Mind your Language	No. 3
7:23 Comedy & Variety	Silver Jubilee Royal Variety Show
8:24 Switch	Three for the money
9:11 Strange Report	Skindle

## PHARMACIES

(Open Monday Night)

JEDDAH	Tel.
Noor Wali Pharmacy	34485
Al-Subei Pharmacy	674092
MECCA	
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	42614
Al-Nuzha Pharmacy	35507
RIYADH	
Al-Huzaimi Pharmacy	King Faisal St.
Al-Hikmah Pharmacy	Al-Khazzan St.
Al-Sherif Pharmacy	Tareq ibn Ziad St.
TAIF	
Al-Shaq Pharmacy	King's St.
Shobra Pharmacy	Shobra, Beside Ahli Clinic
DAMMAM	
Shams Pharmacy	Post Office Road
AL-KHOBAR	26000
Al-Khobar Drug Store	Prince Mansour St.
BOFUF	42193
Al-Ahsa Drug Store	Municipality St.
	21547

## SAUDI RADIO

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band  
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

## MONDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Champions of Solidarity	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 A Chat and A Song
2:30 Melody Time	9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge
3:00 NEWS	10:00 A Viewpoint
3:10 Press Review	10:00 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Arabic Song	10:25 S.A. —
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 A Daily Chronicle
3:40 —	11:00 Dreamland
	11:00 A Leaf from Life's Notebook
3:50 Closedown	11:10 Music
	11:15 In Concert
	11:45 On Islam
	12:00 Concert Choice
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	01:00 Closedown

## VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
8:30 News Summary	11:00 America: Letter Cultural: Letter
9:00 Special English: News; Feature. The Making of a Nation	11:30 Special English: News
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
10:00 News Roundup	VOA WORLD REPORT
10:05 Opening: Analyses	Midnight
	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

## BBC

Morning Transmission	4.00 World News
8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show You	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
	11.00 World News
	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
	12.15 Talkabout
	12.45 Nature Notebook
	1.00 World News
	1.09 World Today
	1.25 Financial News
	1.35 Book Choice
	1.40 Reflections
	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England
	2.30 Sports International
	2.40 Radio Newsreel
	3.15 Promenade Concert
	3.45 Sports Round-up

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get household chores done early. Work should progress favorably, though inwardly you may harbor negative thoughts re a relationship.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Creative energy and output is high, but social life could interfere with work that has to be done. Try to complete tasks.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Your personality goes over well now. Watch out for people with ulterior motives. A kindness may have strings attached. Be wary.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) You're articulate and self-expressive. Someone may resent your enthusiasm and needlessly criticize. Watch out for killjoys!

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) A time when you'll accomplish a lot in private. Be skeptical about propositions voiced now. Not everything may be on the up and up.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Not a time for financial agreements. Rivals use subtle

tactics, though friends supportive and interest your well-being.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Career activities proceed smoothly and then bog down. Though the overall picture good, it may be different complete duties now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good news from these distance. Make travel plans. Romantic interest is in the offing now. SHI

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Capitalize on developing career opportunity. Later, you could arise in connection friends or relatives.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) On your own progress with your Later, someone may display his hand. P

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Career efforts proceed smoothly. Plan to get work done early. A deal or proposal may not to smelt. Be skeptical.

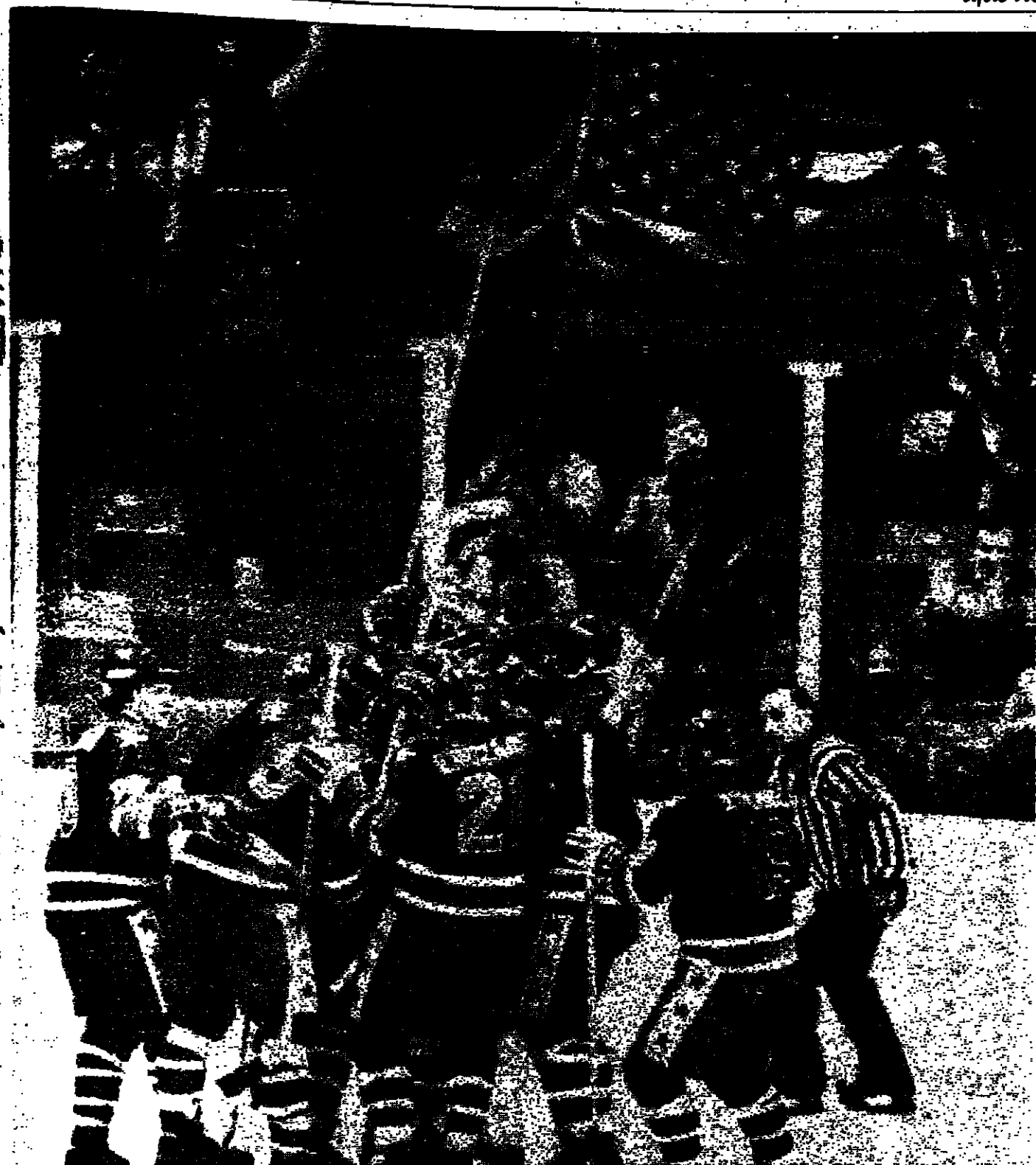
PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Capitalize on romantic opportunity. Give and ac invitations. Discuss though about intimate past may get nowhere.

هنا من الال



## The Games

The Americans at Lake Placid exploded with joy after the stunning victory over the Soviet Union in hockey on Saturday, their first triumph since 1960, when the Russians were not considered invincible.



A U.S. Department of Defense helicopter hovers over the Olympic ski jump where Austria's Anton Innauer won the gold medal in the 70 meter ski jump.



Norway's player, Thor Martinson, falls over the wall during a body check with Czech defenseman Vitezlav Durs.



Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein swings around a gate on the giant slalom course on his way to a silver medal behind Sweden's daunting Ingemar Stenmark.



Juhani Mieto of Finland grimaces as he learns that he lost the gold in the 15 kilometer cross-country race by one hundredth of a second.



Ingemar Stenmark, who can now "ski just for fun," takes first in the giant slalom. He is only the third skier to win more than one Olympic Alpine gold.



A parachutist unfurls a Greek flag above the Olympic stadium.



## Gets go-ahead for inquiry

# Panel meets Ghotbzadeh

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP) — The United Nations investigative commission now in Iran emerged "encouraged" from its first meeting Sunday with Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, according to a joint statement broadcast after the 90-minute talks.

The statement said the multinational commission was "assured that there exists a satisfactory basis for dealing with 'substantial and practical issues,' according to Tehran radio monitored in London.

"Consequently, the commission shall begin its inquiry in connection with its assignment."

The statement made no reference to the fate of the approximately 50 American hostages being held by militants at the U.S. embassy since Nov. 4, or whether the commissioners would be permitted to see the captives.

The five-member panel, set up to investigate Iranian grievances against the former Shah, arrived in Tehran Saturday as Iranian

leader Ayatollah Khomeini dashed hopes the commission's work would lead to an early release of the hostages.

Khomeini said any decision on their release was up to the country's national legislature, not due to be elected until mid-March or to sit until April.

The broadcast statement after the panel's first meeting with an Iranian official said: "assurances given by the foreign minister concerning cooperation with the commission were seen by the commission as encouraging."

It did not elaborate.

The five-man commission was due to meet with Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr later in the day, according to Tehran radio, monitored in Kuwait.

On Saturday, doctors treating Khomeini at a Tehran heart hospital banned all visitors until further notice, the official Pars news agency reported.

They said in a statement that more visits to the 79-year-old Ayatollah, including those by religious and political leaders, were not advisable.

They added that the flood of visitors to the north Tehran Mehdi Rezaei Hospital had disrupted hospital discipline and disturbed the private of Khomeini and other patients.

The Iranian leader was taken to the hospital on Jan. 23 from his home in the holy city of Qom.

One of the doctors said later that he had complained of chest pains and his electrocardiograph was irregular. The doctor described his condition as angina.

In the statement published by Pars Saturday, Khomeini said Iran would not retreat one step from its demand for the Shah's extradition. But he did not make this a specific condition for the hostages' release, suggesting Tehran might settle for less.

The Ayatollah's statement, issued from the hospital, came only hours before the U.N. commission arrived.

Washington and the U.N. have said they hope the commission's work will lead to release of the hostages, held by Muslim students in the embassy compound for 113 days.

But the Ayatollah's statement made clear it could only be a first step.

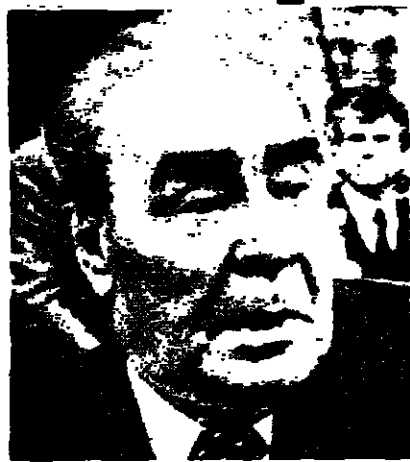
The statement effectively condemned the hostages to weeks more in confinement. Parliament is not due to assemble until the first week of April after elections on March 14 and a probable run-off ballot two weeks later.

Juan Materno Yaquez, a Panamanian lawyer assisting the Iranian government, said the revolutionary authorities must undertake not to execute the Shah if their case for his extradition was to succeed.

Materno Yaquez, who arrived in Tehran Friday night to assist Iran in preparing its case against the Shah, said he would take no part in the U.N. commission's hearings but its findings could be used in arguing for his extradition.

Negotiations for release of the hostages have been complicated by the fact that whatever the government said, the last word has always rested with Khomeini.

The Khomeini statement Saturday appeared to have cut this knot and to have strengthened the hand of Bani-Sadr, who has made a U.S. apology for its former support of the Shah his chief condition for release of the hostages.



President Brezhnev

have the opportunity only to vote yes or no. Brezhnev ran as deputy to the Russian Federation Parliament, representing a constituency from the Bauman district in Moscow.

The official Tass news agency said Soviet voters Sunday would elect more than 2.25 million deputies, an increase of nearly 40,000 deputies over the last elections. The news agency said the increase was necessary to provide representation for the increasing population.

## Brezhnev falters at poll

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev staggered slightly Sunday as he walked toward a ballot box to cast his vote during polling for the Parliament of the Russian federation.

Brezhnev, who traditionally says a few words to reporters during his election day appearances, declined a request to answer question, saying only: "I am going."

The 73-year-old Soviet leader, his face red and puffy staggered to his right about a half step after picking up his ballot. He also moved unsteadily as he approached the ballot box.

Outside the flag-decked polling place on Moscow's busy Kutuzovskiy Prospekt, Brezhnev talked for nearly two minutes in the 19-degree Fahrenheit temperatures with a young mother and her child. He touched the child under the chin before walking through the red-draped door to vote.

After casting his ballot, he was assisted by aides as he returned to his black Zil limousine.

Brezhnev, whose health has been a matter of speculation for several years, arrived to vote nearly an hour late, appearing at about noon local time.

The voting for the members of Parliaments of the 15 Soviet Republics is a matter of form. The candidates are unopposed and the voters

## Tito's illness stirs fears of ethnic violence

BELGRADE, Feb. 24 (AP) — The grave illness of President Josip Broz Tito is focusing new concern on the possibility of separatist violence sundering Yugoslavia after his death.

Doctors said Sunday his condition continued to be grave and intensive treatment was continuing.

The threat of violence by anti-Tito Chetniks, Ustasias and other refugee groups is variously described as one of the darkest or one of the most exaggerated of fears for

Yugoslavia's future.

Party presidium member Aleksander Grlivic warned recently that Tito's illness was "being used by various reactionary and conservative forces to increase pressure on our country, insisting on the uncertainty of our future."

In Munich, the vice president of the New York-based "Croatian National Council" predicted Yugoslavia would fall apart after Tito's death. Ivan Jelic claimed 75 per cent of Yugoslavia's army officers are pro-Soviet

and that Croats, residents of one of Yugoslavia's most prosperous states, would never fight to defend "the great Serbian and Communist Yugoslavia."

Both Yugoslav officials and Western experts here dismiss such claims as inaccurate and out of touch with Yugoslavia's development over three decades under Tito.

Jelic claimed his organization had 10,000 members in about 150 cells and asserted it spoke for 7 million Croats inside Yugoslavia and another 3 million abroad.

Yugoslavia says its Croat population numbers 4.5 million, including Tito himself. He was born in a part of Yugoslavia that — long before World War II — generated complaints that prosperous Croats were unfairly treated by the Serbian majority, now numbered at 8.1 million.

The German invasion in World War II shattered Yugoslav unity, loosening violence by Croatian Ustashi forces against Serbs.

Another anti-Tito force evolved out of the Serbian royalist forces, the Chetniks. Despite that exile group's claims of strength, it has never shown it inside Tito's Yugoslavia.

An Ustashi group of 19 armed agents entered the country in 1972, expecting to find wide support in a period of political liberalism. Only their relatives gave them refuge and all but one were killed or executed.

In West Germany, considered a major base for extremist groups, police say the only groups operating there are Croatian.

A West German interior ministry report showed 15 such groups operating there in 1978, down four from the year before.

It has long been alleged that Yugoslav police and Croat exiles wage a small hit-and-run war in major West German cities. Police suspect Yugoslav security agents may have killed a Croat exile recently in Frankfurt.

Five Yugoslavs accused of ties to a Frankfurt group were sentenced to prison by a Sarajevo court in December, charged with vaguely described plot to destroy "economic objects" in Yugoslavia.

There has long been speculation that Tito's death would be followed by attempts by the exiles to do something inside Yugoslavia.

"One presumes," one Western diplomat says, "that if they are going to do anything they would choose the moment of maximum confusion."

Tito's illness, however, has brought few signs of imminent chaos. A temporary post-Tito tightening of internal security has been predicted by residents and Westerners alike.

Some Western diplomats speculate that even an illusion of threat from the exile groups could be exploited by the Soviet Union in efforts to increase its influence in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav officials, after years of opposing the exiles, claim the country in 1980 is not the one the extremists think it is.



BOBBIES: Minus London garb, they'll police the Rhodesia elections

## Bobbies observe Rhodesia vote

SALISBURY, Feb. 24 (AP) — British policemen armed with umbrellas and nothing else were sent Sunday to the war-scarred Rhodesian countryside to observe this week's independence elections at the start of the third month of an edgy ceasefire.

"You can hardly expect them to be armed when they are an unarmed force," deputy election commissioner John Cumber said of the 570-man force, known as "bobbies" in English where they carry only batons on patrol.

Their role will be "purely as an extra pair of eyes and ears" to ensure rules are followed "without fear or favor," assistant election commissioner Malcolm Carruthers said.

The bobbies arrived here Saturday from 50 constabularies in England in casual civilian clothes and were deployed to the mountains, prairies and bushlands of Rhodesia in special tropical uniforms.

As they deployed, one man was killed in an explosion at the offices and printing plant of a Catholic weekly newspaper in Gwelo.

The explosion tore apart the single-story building of Mambo press, which publishes the weekly newspaper *Moto*.

A bogus edition of *Moto* was distributed in several Rhodesian towns Saturday, carrying a front-page story denigrating Robert Mugabe, the Marxist-leaning guerrilla leader. The paper has leaned toward Mugabe in its editorial policy since re-emerging.

## Sports group hits USOC boycott stand

BERKELEY, California, Feb. 24 (Agencies) — The National Collegiate Athletic Association, in a letter to President Jimmy Carter, has accused the U.S. Olympic Committee of "rendering disservice to U.S. athletes."

Dave Maggard, the University of California athletic director who serves as the NCAA's delegate on the USOC executive committee, made public Saturday the letter he wrote dated Friday, on behalf of the NCAA.

Maggard wrote that the NCAA supported Carter's decision that the country should boycott the summer Olympics at Moscow and that the organization pledged "immediate assistance in the organization of alternative international games for those American athletes who otherwise would have participated in the Moscow Olympics."

Maggard, a former Olympic shotputter, also told Carter, "I wish to further record my concern with the apparent continuing decision of the USOC leadership to engage in delaying tactics in its response to your call for support of a national policy."

"It would appear that the USOC leadership is arrogating to itself decisions affecting this country's foreign policy further, the USOC is rendering disservice to U.S. athletes by delaying for almost two months a decision which the USOC can and should make now."

Maggard, in discussing his letter, said, "The USOC shouldn't be in position to second-guess the president's foreign policy."

The NCAA, through Maggard, asked on Feb. 19 that the USOC executive board call a meeting immediately to act on Carter's requests. Maggard said he received a reply Thursday from F. Don Miller, USOC executive director, saying the matter couldn't be taken up until April when the USOC house of delegates meets.

Meanwhile, a crucial meeting of Africa's ruling sports body to decide whether African athletes will compete in the Moscow games is expected to be held in Lagos next month, Ivory Coast sporting sources said Saturday. Precise dates of the executive committee meeting of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa will be announced later by the new secretary-general, Lamine Ba of Senegal, the sources said.

Ba, who Friday attended a council four-member bureau meeting at its headquarters in Cameroun, began consultations in Dakar and Lagos Saturday to decide on the date, they said.

Four African countries — Zaire, Kenya, Liberia and Djibouti have already announced they will boycott the games following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

However, a large number of nations have expressed reluctance to join the United States-led boycott, arguing that the U.S. was mingling politics with sports.

Also on Saturday, the Seychelles committee decided its team will attend the summer Olympics in July despite the American call to boycott.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Our cinema reviewer was out on his "lawful occasions" (as the policy here might pompously put it), and came back to the office to write his piece. He sat at his desk for a long time without writing anything. Finally, someone asked him what was the matter — shouldn't he be handing in his material by now?

The answer was one word: "Bo." "I beg your pardon?" the colleague asked. "Bo" was all the explanation that the stricken reviewer could supply. But before the concerned colleague had time to shout angrily, "And Bo to you too!" I intervened.

"Bo who?" I gently inquired. "Bah!" scoffed the colleague who thought he was being insulted. "Bo Derek," confessed the smitten reviewer. And heaved a deep sigh. "Ah," I nodded wisely. I have seen some pictures of a recent movie which had an actress of that name. The girl was truly a smasher. No wonder the reviewer could offer no review of the film. No wonder all he could do was to mutter "Bo" in this forlorn fashion.

I called the man in for a coffee. And he gradually unfolded his tale. The film, though broad in its approach to matters matrimonial (and not so matrimonial) was essentially comic in intention, although the reviewer could not recall a single joke, so taken was he with the actress. Cinema, he said, has certainly come a long way from the days of *Gone with the Wind* when a minor curse uttered by the hero Clark Gable, caused a tremendous outcry. But here was the angelic Bo sweating like a fishwife. And there was a time when such as Esther Williams caused comment by parading in her decent one-piece swim suit. While now the dresses of such as the up and coming Bo cause no real comment — simply because, most of the time, they are nowhere to be seen.

The young man, I decided, was embarking on a dangerous course. The West, with all its confusions and enticements, is adding his brains. This, I decided, was going to happen, if not with this Bo, then with the next. "Our sports writer," I said, "is taking a two-week leave. You will fill in for him. This will cure your growing predisposition for indoor sports."

"Bah," he said as he stormed out.

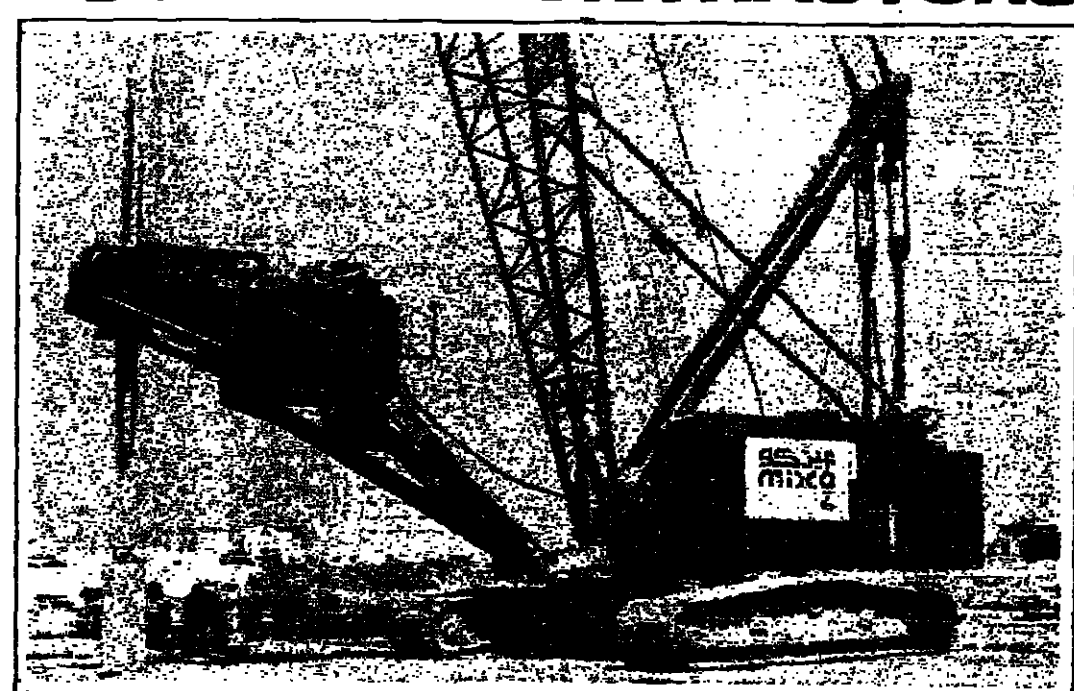
Translated from ASHARQ Aamal wasat

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